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He Played Before He Looked.

A youth went forth to serenade
The lady whom he loved the best,
And passed beneath the mansion's shade
Where erst his charmer used to rest.

He warbled till the morning light
Came dancing o'er the hilltops' rim;
But no fair maiden blessed his sight,
And all seemed dark and drear to him.

With heart aglow and eyes ablaze
He drew much nearer than before,
When, to his horror and amaze,
He saw "To Let" upon the door.

He Kept His Word.

She stood in the spelling class,
A maiden sweet and fair,
With a tender light in her eyes and a bright
Soft gleam on her yellow hair.

"Caress," the preceptor called,
And as no one answered she
Inquired with a smile, though she blushed the while,
"Did you give it, sir, to me?"

"Not then, my child, but I will,"
He said, and a titter broke
From the scholars all. There were none too small
To take and absorb a joke.

Then the pretty speller turned
From a pink to a scarlet rose,
And the teacher thought, as he gravely taught,
"How charming and sweet she grows!"

But years glide by, and now,
Impelled by rumors heard,
With prophetic ear, happy bells I hear;
For the teacher kept his word.
—*Boston Transcript.*

A Queer Matrimonial Experience.

I.

The Millbank neighborhood is a prey to excitement. One of the prettiest and most popular belles of the country finds herself married without having intended to marry anybody.

This startling event occurred under the following circumstances—the queerest of all incidents in the chapter of accidents.

A picnic party at "Annandale," the residence of Judge Annan, our popular county official. A beautiful autumn day inspired every heart, and a picturesque grove near the mansion had been selected as the scene of the festivities. Nothing could be more attractive than the spectacle presented. The youths and maidens were seated in groups under the brilliant foliage; hampers of edibles were already uncovered under the shadow of a great oak, and the autumn sunshine lit up gay scarfs and curls and laces.

Miss Bel Annan—for she was a belle in name as well as in reality—was engaged in her customary amusement of flirting. She was a lovely blonde, and devoted to the occupation. No one had ever succeeded in flirting with her. At twenty-five, if you could believe her statement, she was heart-whole and impervious.

Her foeman on this occasion was a fine young fellow called by his intimates Ned Hay. He was very much in love with Miss Bel Annan, and everybody was aware of it. Hence general enjoyment of the sallies of the young couple who were equally gay.

"You people really ought to be married!" said a satirical voice behind them.

And, turning round Mr. Hay saw a friend of his, Mr. Leftwick, smiling with a grim expression. Mr. Leftwick has been a candidate for magistrate, and the fates seemed unpropitious. The election had taken place on the day before, and the returns indicated that his opponent had been elected by a clear majority.

"If I had only had good luck I might have married you to celebrate this festive occasion."

Mr. Hay looked at his fair companion and smiled.

"Isn't it a pity!" he said.

"Yes—it really is too bad!" said Miss Bel, with a dangerous glance.

"It would be such a novelty—a wedding at a picnic," said Mr. Hay.

"If agreeable," said Mr. Leftwick, "I will perform the ceremony for the general enjoyment."

At a country picnic the extravagant is the order of the day. The proposition of Mr. Leftwick had been overheard by some of his "strayed revelers." They gathered around the group, besieged Miss Annan and Mr. Hay—convinced the latter promptly. Then the former after a while; and it was announced to the company in general that Mr. Edward Hay and Miss Isabel Annan were now about to be married.

In ten minutes the whole gay company had gathered beneath the oak; some wild flowers were improvised into a wreath for the bride, and she presented herself, leaning on Mr. Hay's arm and modestly holding down her head—nothing could be better.

Mr. Leftwick, with deep solemnity, performed his functions to the best of his memory.

"If anybody can allege aught why this marriage should not take place," said Mr. Leftwick, "let him speak or for ever after hold his peace."

No one spoke.

"Do you, Edward Hay, take this handsome young person for your wedded wife?"

"With pleasure—I certainly do," said Mr. Hay.

"And do you, Isabel Annan, take this unfortunate victim of your charms for your wedded husband?" said Mr. Leftwick.

"Yes," said Miss Bel Annan, looking down with the appropriate air of timidity.

"Then," said Mr. Leftwick, solemnly, "by virtue of the authority vested in me—or which should have been vested in me—as a magistrate of this county, I pronounce you Edward Hay and you Isabel Annan to be man and wife! Salute your bride!"

Mr Hay seemed willing, but Miss Bel promptly declined. She was blushing a little—the whole affair seemed so very real. A few minutes afterward her blushes had suddenly disappeared. An old farmer riding by had called out:

"Mr. Leftwick, I congratulate you!"

"Congratulate me?"

"You are elected a magistrate. The Russell precinct was not heard from last night, but the returns are now in. You are elected by thirty-five majority."

"Elected!" exclaimed Mr. Leftwick.

"Certainly, you are elected."

"Well, then," said Mr. Leftwick, desperately, "I've celebrated the event by performing a marriage ceremony!"

The gay revelers stood looking at each other in wild amazement, and Miss Bel Annan was visibly trembling.

That young lady was now Mrs. Hay!

II.

No sooner had the incident at the picnic become generally known than it created the wildest excitement. Every teatable buzzed with it; every friend meeting a friend asked what would be the result. Were the young people really married or was it only a mock ceremony, having no actual significance? The Millbank neighborhood was turned upside down.

The question was simply—Had Mr. Leftwick authority to marry anybody on the day of the picnic? If he had that authority the parties were married, for they had consented and he had pronounced them man and wife.

It was useless to urge that the affair was intended as a jest. When a duly empowered magistrate is called upon by two people to marry them; when they formally take each other as husband and wife, and he pronounces them to be such—then the two persons are married, and there is an end of it!

This view was generally accepted; but was Mr. Leftwick a duly empowered magistrate? He had been elected, but had received no certificate. What was the law governing the case?

Judge Annan was not appealed to. It really was too delicate a question for his decision under the circumstances. But other gentlemen learned in the law were consulted; and they agreed almost unanimously that Mr. Leftwick had been an actual magistrate; the popular vote had made him such, and any formal certificate of election was unnecessary. The parties were married.

When Miss Bel Annan awoke slowly to the consciousness that this was the general sentiment, she began to cry, and then grew sullen and angry. It was an outrage!—it was a wild absurdity! Married! and to Edward Hay! She would never see his face again. He had been guilty of the basest deception. He had known that Mr. Leftwick was really a magistrate, and meant to entrap her into a hateful union with him. Yes, hateful! She detested the sight of him. If he ever presumed to approach her, she would tell him her opinion of him, and forbid his ever appearing again in her presence.

Mr. Hay did not seem desirous of inflicting his society upon his young wife. The picnic party had speedily broken up in the midst of general dismay, and Mr. Edward Hay had simply bowed low, without so much as a smile, and departed.

Soon an incident occurred which brought home to Miss Annan, or Mrs. Hay, the terrors of matrimony. Judge Annan was absent holding court, and the young lady was in the drawing-room at Annandale, when a loud knock was heard at the front door and a visitor entered. The young lady looked at him and bowed slightly; his appearance was not prepossessing. He was one of a class of petty attorneys of whom the illustrious Guiteau is an example.

"I have called to see you about a claim I have on your husband, Mrs. Hay," said this ornament of his profession.

The young lady started slightly, but only greeted the words with a haughty stare.

"Sorry to trouble you, but business is business. I am counsel for plaintiff in Smith vs. Hay. It is too slow to proceed against real estate, and I am told you have bank stocks."

The young lady colored. This gross business intrusion was hateful to her. She had a nice little amount of stock in her own right—the gift of an uncle.

"You are aware that your personality is liable to execution for your husband's debts," said the legal gentleman.

The young lady rose to her feet and swept superbly from the room. As she disappeared upstairs she said to a servant:

"Show this person to the door."

And the person in question took his dilapidated hat and went away.

Three days afterward Miss Bel Annan, as we may as well continue to call her, saw an advertisement in the county paper which made her color a little. It announced that the real and personal estate of Mr. Edward Hay would be exposed for sale on the first of the ensuing month. She remained silent for a few moments looking at the advertisement; then she began to sob, and said:

"I am so sorry!"

On the same evening she received a note through the postoffice which contained these words:

"I trust you have never supposed that I had any agency in the affair of the picnic or that anything could induce me to take advantage of it in any manner. But I know you will acquit me of that. There is only one course. As we seem really to be married, a divorce is necessary—but a divorce case occasions scandal, and that I know would wound you. Need I say that I would not wound you for the world?—that is not much to say. I have, therefore, arranged everything to spare you pain. My estate will be disposed of, and I shall remain away for some years. Then the law declares you free again—on the plea of desertion—and there will be no more annoyance

Your friend, no more, EDWARD HAY."

Miss Bel Annan read this letter over twice before she observed a postscript on the second page:

"I heard of the visit you were subjected to by that wretched creature. If I had been present—but this is unnecessary. He will not presume to annoy you again; I can promise you that."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Edward Hay had horsewhipped the counsel for plaintiff in Smith vs. Gray. He had then advertised his property and made all his arrangements to leave the country.

"Hum, hum!" muttered Judge Annan, reading the notice on his return from court. "That is really a pity. There is no necessity for selling his property. The estate is an excellent one and will pay all claims ten times over. Poor fellow, I always liked him!"

Miss Belle Annan, who was present, sniffed slightly and murmured.

"So did I, papa!"

"Well, I suppose there is no help for it. To be candid, my dear, I always wished you to marry Edward. His father was a very dear friend of mine, and I like the young fellow himself. If it had not been for that unlucky affair at the picnic you might have married him some day."

"Never, papa."

"Well, my dear, of course you know best. You really are married, I am afraid; but you can count on Edward Hay. He is much too honorable to take advantage of you—and then he may wish to marry some one else."

"Marry some one else? He cannot!" exclaimed Miss Bel Annan.

The old judge smiled, and looked furtively at his daughter. She was biting her lip.

"I merely hazarded the supposition," said the judge, refolding his newspaper. "You are aware that his name has been frequently connected with his cousin, Miss Hamilton."

Miss Bel Annan made no reply. She was looking with contracted brows at the carpet, and masticating a lace handkerchief, which was suffering from her white teeth. Miss Hamilton was a very handsome young person, and her name had often been associated with Mr. Hay's. Did he care for her? It would be shameful! Had he not told her, Bel Annan, a hundred times. Then she colored, remembering some very interesting scenes between herself and the young man.

"There's no help for it," repeated the judge, "but I am really sorry the young fellow is going to leave us. There will be one advantage, nevertheless—you will be free again. Two years' desertion dissolves the marriage tie. Then both you foolish people will be free—and he can marry Miss Hamilton. Until then that will be impossible, as I fear you are legally, my dear, Mrs. Edward Hay!"

III.

Everybody could see that Edward Hay was in an unhappy state of mind. He had always been a person of the most cheerful temperament, and the gayest fox hunter in the country. Now he had lost his good spirits and went about moping. He grew thin and white. He did not eat, which is a bad sign. Finally, in a fit of desperation, he joined a party of fox-hunters and rode recklessly; in swimming a stream he was thoroughly chilled, and in consequence three days afterward he was seized with a fever.

A fever is a very bad thing to have. Mr. Hay got up one night when his attendant friend was dozing, and wrote a note which he addressed to Miss Bel Annan.

This reached her on the next day, and, with a little flutter at her heart, she read what follows:

"I have been thinking, thinking, thinking, here in the dreary night, about what has happened to us; and the result of it is that I ought to neglect no means of showing you that I am not the contemptible person you must think me.

"I therefore write down, as well as I can—my head seems a little feverish—this. It is to be shown to people, and produced in court if necessary:

"I am not your husband, and you are not my wife.

"I never meant to say that I took you to be my wedded wife.

"I do not wish to be your husband, and assert that I was deceived into taking part in a mock ceremony which as long as I live shall have in my eyes no legal significance whatever.

"EDWARD HAY."

This was written on the first page of a sheet of note paper. On the second portion of the sheet, and wholly detached, were these words:

"Oh, how I love you, Bel! It nearly breaks me down to think that I am going to leave you. I am not well, either, but hope to be soon. If we could only go back to old times before that cursed picnic—I can't help using the word. You liked me a little, I think, and you might have—well, all that is over. I suppose I shall never see you again—certainly not for many years. You will then, no doubt, be married to some good fellow, and there will be an end of me. So be it. You shall be free from all annoyance. I give you a proof of that in the first part of this note, which you can show people. They will see that I am not, and never have been, your husband."

The unlucky lover signed his name again, but as he forgot to add the period at the end of his sentence, the signature read, "Your husband, Edward Hay."

Miss Bel Annan, who had read the note throughout, with a deep blush in her cheeks, suddenly burst out laughing. It was rather hysterical, but she was plainly amused at something. She allowed the hand holding the sheet of note paper to sink in her lap, and fixing her eyes upon the floor, murmured:

"Your husband, Edward Hay!"

Then she sighed and said in the same low tone;

"Poor, dear fellow! He is sick; and—and I suppose I ought to be there to nurse him!"

IV.

Edward Hay rose suddenly from his sick bed and abruptly left the country.

Ten days afterward his property was sold and his attorney transmitted the proceeds to the young man in Paris. He remained there three months, went to Rome and stayed six—then he took a run to Russia, and came home, via England and Scotland, to New York.

It was quite a pleasant evening in autumn when he reached the Millbank neighborhood again. As he had no home of his own he had written to a friend that he was coming to see him, and having gotten out of the train he set off on foot in the direction of his friend's house.

The pathway which he followed wound across green fields, and passed within a few hundred yards of Judge Annan's. Seeing this, a fact which he had probably lost sight of, Mr. Edward Hay made a detour to avoid the house This led him into a picturesque glen, which he followed. All at once he emerged into the very grove where they had held the picnic, and there at the foot of the oak where he and Miss Bel Anan had been married sat—Miss Bel Anan.

The young fellow stopped and stood still, trembling a little and looking at her. She was leaning on a huge root, with one hand covering her eyes, and sobbing.

"Bel!"

The words seemed to escape from him unconsciously as he hastened to her. And then came another word from the lips of Miss Bel Anan as she started up, apparently as much the result of impulse:

"Edward!"

As they were locked in each other's arms a moment afterward, there seemed to be very little explanation. These were natural, however, under the circumstances, and were soon made. Miss Bel Annan informed her husband that she had not the least objection to being Mrs. Edward Hay; and when the customary performances followed, and Mr. Edward Hay moaned his landless condition, Miss Annan, or Mrs. Hay, as the reader pleases, said smiling, as she leaned her head upon his shoulder:

"I will give your estate back to you as I bought it, my dear. The property of a wife belongs to—her husband!"

This charming young person had indeed purchased Edward Hay's property; and, as only a year had elapsed since he had deserted her, she was still his wife, and their possessions were, therefore, in common.

Nevertheless there was a wedding, and the young people were formally married by a minister. The occasion was a grand frolic at Judge Annan's hospitable mansion, and Mr. Edward Hay said to his wife, as she blushed under her orange flowers:

"After all, I believe—I wish to be your husband!"—*J. Esten Cooke.*

Concerning Population.

Our country began the present century with a population of 5,308,000; it has now 50,155,000. The increase has been nine-fold in eighty years. The growth in the last decade was over thirty per cent. This rate if continued will give us 65,000,000 in 1890, and 84,000,000 in 1900—a growth from 5,308,000 to 84,000,000 in the round century, and it will enable the ten-year-old children of to-day, when they shall have reached middle age, to look upon a population of 100,000,000, and the time they shall have reached three score and ten, to look upon a population of 237,000,000. These are staggering figures. It is hardly conceivable that our present rate of growth will be maintained for sixty years to come, for even if emigrants should continue to come to our shores in such armies as now, it would be necessary for us to take measures to repel them. There are few children, if any, now living who will be willing to see 200,000,000 souls packed together in the country. The time will come when we shall cease to court more population, and shall say it is enough.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Glass Houses.

Perhaps not one builder or contractor in ten, if told that the common grades of glass made at the glass factories in this city have a crushing strength nearly four times as great as that credited by experienced engineers to the strongest quality of granite, would accept the statement as true. Yet it is a fact, and being so, the query as to why glass has not received more attention from architects as a structural material naturally suggests itself. A reporter had a talk with several prominent glass manufacturers on the subject, and in answer to an interrogatory as to whether blocks of glass could be made in suitable lengths and sizes and so annealed as to be utilized in the construction of a building in place of stone, they said it could be done. Said one of these gentlemen: "This question has been considered by myself a number of times, and, although I do not want to advocate the absolute abolition of brick and stone, yet in the erection of art galleries, memorial buildings, etc., a structure composed of blocks of glass in prismatic colors would be a unique, beautiful and lasting structure. With the numerous inventions which have come into use of late years in connection with the production of glass, the cost has been gradually going down, while the quality of the fabric is steadily becoming better.

"One objection which would be raised to the durability of a glass house, in the literal sense of the words, might be that the blocks would not take a bind, or adhere together with common mortar. This objection can be readily set aside by the use of a good cement, and when completed the structure will stand for ages, barring extraordinary accidents. As to the cost of a glass house, it can be kept down to a small percentage above the price of our cut granite. In building with stone you have to pay the stone-masons, and when it comes to elaborate examples of carving in Corinthian pillars, collars, capitals, etc., why the work is rather costly as compared with glass, when the latter can be molded into any shape or form, and the work accomplished in much less time. I am convinced that the time will come when we will see such a building erected. Scarcely a day passes but what the sphere of glass as an article of use becomes widened. In parts of Germany and on one line in England glass ties are being used on railroads, and thus far have given satisfaction, combining all of the requisites of wooden ties with the virtue of being susceptible to usage at least twenty-five per cent. longer than wood. Then by the Bastra process glass articles are now being made for common use which can be thrown on the floor and will rebound like a rubber ball. Progress is also being made toward rendering glass, which has ever been characterized as the brittle fabric, ductile, and to-day threads of glass can be made that can be tied in knots and woven into cloth. Were one disposed to give play to fancy and fuse it into fact, a house entirely composed of glass could be built with walls and roof and floors fashioned from melted sand. Carpets of glass could cover the floors. The most ultra æsthete, sitting on glass chairs or reclining on glass couches, arrayed in glass garments, eating and drinking from glass dishes, such a one could realize that the age of glass had come. Yet nearly all of this fifty years ago would have been classed with the then impossible telephone and electric light, and this statement would have likely found its way in the 'Catalogue Expurgatorus.'"—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Moonshiners.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* has been visiting the moonshiners of the South, and has succeeded in putting their side of the question just as they look at it. The "moonshiner," that is the manufacturer of illicit whisky, who make it chiefly at night, in order to avoid the vigilance of the United States excise officers, is usually a small farmer, to whom his "still" is no more than a cider mill to a Northern man. Like his fathers and grandfathers he has always made whisky. "It don't do any body any harm," said one of them to the writer. "It's about all the way we have of makin' any money in this wooden country. It don't go into the general trade of the country enough to amount to anything," which, if we may believe what is said about its merits, is deeply to be regretted; the liquor is made out of their own corn, and if the tax were actually collected upon it all, it would drive them out of the country. What they most fear is disturbance from the outside—the invasions of railroads and commerce and improvements generally. As one old man expressed it:

"But this hyur country's all a goin' to change. It's a goin' to be most everlastin'ly improved, ye see; I'm too old. But the old ways is a comin' to an end. They's men a buyin' up thousan's of acres of this land. They'll be railroads built direc'ly, hither an' yan, moren'll do anybody any good. They'll cut off the woods for fuel an' quarries up hyur, they say. And they'll be mean, dirty little towns laid out all about. Then instid' o' people drinkin' a little healthy whisky, as we've always done, they'll be forty times as much miser'ble pison stuff sold and drunk, and whoever drinks it'll begin to steal an' lie. I reckon they'll be some fine houses built some'eres along this river, and they'll put up big scientific locks on their doors, and thieves'll come up from Cincinnarter and Chat'noog', an' break into 'em.

"They ain't never ben a lock on to a door in these mountains. But they's goin' to be the allfiredest improvements about hyur, an' I s'pose our people'll larn to steal too; haf' to, to keep up an' live. An' they'll be some o' them city women hyur, I reckon, from them big places, with their fine weathers an' fine dresses a draggin' on to the ground, an' they'll be the deuce to pay among our young men. That's what they call civ'lyzation, ain't it stranger? I tell ye, this country 'll soon be improvin' like the deuce, but I shan't live to see much of it, I reckon."

The "informer" is known among them as the "reformer," which is an unconscious pronunciation of the name and they account for his zeal in pursuing them by the fact that "the reformer gets half."

A Vesper-Bell of Nature.

Not so very long ago we talked about the campanero or bell-bird of South America, and now here is news concerning a useful little cousin of his in Australia. He is not much larger than a snow-bunting, but he has a pleasant note, not unlike the sound of a distant sheep-bell. About sunset the bell-birds begin their tinkling, and for a while the whole forest echoes with the silvery tones—a sort of Angelus or vesper-bell of nature in the wild bush, bushing the woods for evening prayer.

Besides their musical sweetness these notes are a sure sign that water is near, and the weary traveler in that thirsty land is glad enough to hear the bell-bird calling to rest and refreshment after a hot day's tramp.—*St. Nicholas.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Aid for the Complexion.

American ladies will pick up their ears at the information that serkys is a plant much in use among the women of Eastern Europe in order to enhance and retain their charms. Its properties have been known to Turkish women ever since the introduction of coffee into Europe. It is said to be a little herb which grows at the foot of the mountains of Lebanon. A spoonful of it in a breakfast cupful of boiling water forms a delicious infusion, which may be drank with milk and sugar like ordinary tea, but is far more pleasant to the taste. Its great recommendation to the fair sex is that it has the virtue of retarding the ravages of age on all those who drink it daily. Dr. Paul Lucas, physician to Louis XIV., mentions it in his travels. He relates that, having been called upon to attend the widow of Hassan Pasha, he was surprised to see her waited upon by two young women of apparently twenty-five or thirty years of age, whereas he knew that it was customary for her to be waited upon by old women only. On expressing his surprise, he was told that both those ladies were over sixty years of age, and that they owed their youthful appearance to the abundance of serkys tea which they drank. Dr. Lucas immediately asked for some of the plant, and took it with him to France. It is supposed that he made a present of it to Ninon de l'Enclos, and that it was the mysterious secret of her extraordinarily youthful appearance when old. There is a great run of this article in Paris just now, for the doctors have discovered that it purifies the blood and thus preserves the skin fair and transparent as in early youth. It also makes the flesh firm. About three years ago it was reintroduced into Paris by a French doctor who had traveled in the East. In Turkey, where it costs but little, it is often mixed with the water of the bath. Taken, however, in the same manner as tea, twice a day, its effects are said to be certain. It costs one dollar an ounce, but a thimbleful is enough for a breakfast cupful of the infusion.—*London Hour.*

New York Fashion Notes.

Scotch ginghams come in handsome solid colors.

Bridemaids wear short veils of mauresque lace.

Many new spring basques are cut double-breasted.

Very short polonaises, with Louis Quinze scarfs in the back, are in high favor.

Wreaths of white ox-eyed daisies, combined with crimson hedge roses, and arranged to lie flat, are worn in the hair.

Manila and Panama braids are again in vogue; but English Dunstable and split straws and Milan braids form the largest part of the first importation of spring millinery.

Cheviot, cloth and velveteen suits, when tailor made, are frequently made more dressy by fourages or draped cords across the front of the basque, and sometimes down the skirt or other part of the dress.

The new tinted pearl beads used in spring millinery are large, of irregular and eccentric shapes, and have facets all over them. The same kind of beads come in looking glass, with iridescent effects, and in jet.

Crape-like stuffs are to be used for millinery. Among these are the closely woven Japanese, India and China crapes, both plain and embroidered, as well as the thin French crape like the black crape used for mourning, but in gay colors, and the still thinner and fragile crepe lisse.

A favorite French style of trimming a round skirt is to place three tiny, gathered ruffles around the bottom of the dress, then above them is set a flounce about half a yard deep. This flounce is then headed with three more narrow ruffles matching those around the bottom of the dress. The edge of the panniers or tunic, and sometimes the bottom of the basque, is trimmed with the little ruffles, which are cut very small.

An uncommonly artistic and beautiful reception dress, recently made in New York, has a court train of royal blue velvet, with a broad *bouillonne* held with hoops and ends of the same material faced with satin. The petticoat, of palest blue satin, is brocaded with silver marguerites and rosebuds, and the Henri II. bodice, of royal blue velvet, has a Medici collar and puffs over the tops of the slashed sleeves, made of the silver and pale blue brocade.

The taste for embroidery as a dress trimming increases. This is the open Madeira-work done on the dress goods, and used as panels, borders, or as scantily gathered flounces. This is done on the richest velvets, on satin, silk, cashmere and nun's veiling. There is also an increasing fancy for flounces, and these are now more often gathered than plaited; rows of shirring in wide clusters are not used so much as they were in the summer, but a single row of gathers holding the flounce very full is seen on various fabrics.

Wide striped satins in pale colors, alternating with those of gold or silver moire, are favorite materials for evening dresses for young ladies. The dresses thus composed are made without the admixture of any other fabric; they have short skirts, and are bunched up very full in the back and over the hips, a Watteau style being aimed in the entire costume, shepherdess boots of tinted kid being worn with the dress, ornamented with bows, and silver and gold clasps made in the shape of shepherdess crooks.

Good Writing.

If you desire to write for the press, and to be what is termed a "good writer," there are two all-important things that you must look after. One of these is a plain and easy style, clearly within the comprehension of all disposed to read after you; and the other is a theme calculated to interest everybody as near as it is possible for everybody to be interested. The first of these attainments may be most easily secured by a careful study of modern writers, such for instance as Irving, Hawthorne and Dickens; the other must come through a knowledge of human nature and the exercise of good common sense. Without an association of these two things no person can become a good, or, in other words, a popular writer. We have in mind several men of our immediate acquaintance, who write smoothly and beautifully; but who, lacking the second requisite, are not at all liked as writers. On the other hand, we can place our finger upon men whose judgment, so far as relates to what would please the people, is almost entirely perfect, but who, when they undertake to put their thoughts in words, put in their words so badly and round their periods so roughly that no person cares to read after them for any great length of time.—*Printers' Circular.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Next to the diamond the ruby is one of the most remarkable stones for the exhibition of phosphorescence under electricity.

A road locomotive for war purposes was lately tried in Germany before Count Moltke. It weighed twenty-eight and three quarter tons and drew easily forty tons weight of guns mounted on their carriages fully equipped. Its maximum traction power is 150 tons, and its cost of maintenance is about fifty cents an hour.

The effect of lightning on trees near a telegraph wire is thus described by a French savant. The line under observation runs east and west. Of the poplars bordering the road, those on the north side suffered most, those on the other side being rarely struck. Eighty out of 500 trees were destroyed. The instances multiplied with increased elevation, and in the plateau at the highest point of land, reached the maximum. The injury was mostly opposite and under the level of the wires. It is supposed that while the wire is strongly electrified by induction, the lightning does not strike it, but strikes the neighboring poplars directly, which, wet with rain, afford an easier passage for the electric fluid to the ground.

The impression that the northeastern coast of the American continent is slowly rising—the estimate of the rate of emergency in progress being over a foot, and perhaps as much as three feet, in a century—has recently been controverted by eminent scientific authorities, including Dr. Mitchel, of the coast survey, who states that the salt marshes are still, as they were in the time of the early explorers, at ordinary high water level, and that the rocks on our coast, long notorious as dangerous to navigation, have not risen since they were first discovered. But eastward of longitude sixty-four degrees thirteen minutes, and especially in Newfoundland, great changes present themselves, the depth appearing to be at some points less and at other points greater than formerly.

The most extensive application of electricity to engineering ever made will be the plan of Mr. Maxim, of New York, for the basin around the city of Mexico, to do which a company has been formed, the funds raised, and the contract signed. The plan, in brief, is to establish on the western slope of the mountains, where the fall is great and rapid, a number of water-wheels sufficient to develop some 20,000 horse power, and make them drive dynamo-electric machines of high electro-motive power. The current from these machines is to be conducted about twenty miles to a set of electric motors placed on the margin of the lake, and driving-pumps, which will require about 7,000 horse power to work them. The water has to be raised about forty feet to clear the ridge, but once raised it has an uninterrupted all toward the Pacific of several thousand feet, so that the descending water is made to keep up the work. The whole apparatus constitutes what Mr. Maxim calls an "electric siphon." The plan will, it is believed, succeed, and thus relieve Mexico from the inundations that have damaged it so much for several centuries.

A Woman's Ingenuity.

Elizabeth Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, who is well known as the murderess of Charles Goodrich, brother of the Hon. W. W. Goodrich, and is now confined in the Auburn State convict asylum, being denied the use of writing material, recently invented a new way of composing a letter. She was allowed books and magazines, a Bible and a Testament, and although not permitted to have scissors, had a needle and some thread. Taking the flyleaf of a book she stitched upon it single letters, and bits of words that would compose sentences, and very neatly made up out of fragments of print the following letter:

MR. PAVEY, COUNSELOR AT LAW:

SIR—Please excuse this print and paper, for I have not been allowed to use my writing materials since last July. I would like to consult you as soon as I can. Will you please call here? Respectfully, ELIZABETH LLOYD KING.
Auburn State Convict Asylum, New York.

EDITOR OF THE SYRACUSE STANDARD:

SIR—Will you please oblige me by giving to Mr. Counselor Pavey the above note? I do not know where to direct it. Please excuse this print and paper, for I have not been allowed to use any writing materials since last July. Respectfully, ELIZABETH LLOYD KING.
Auburn State Convict Asylum, N. Y.

The following address was stitched upon another bit of paper, which was afterward sewed on the reverse side of the card:

Mr. D. C. Pavey, Editor of the Syracuse *Standard*, *Standard* office, Syracuse, New York.

It must have required many weeks to have pieced out the letter. The capitals were used only in proper places, and great care was taken as to punctuation. The whole of the first letter was in brevier type, and most of the second, and the words were nearly all made up of single letters pricked out of a printed page, evidently with a needle, and then sewed on with white thread. The word King seems to have been cut out of a Bible printed in agate. The stitches were taken with such care as not to tear the paper or to leave upturned edges that would be ap to cause any part to be torn off in handling. The edges of the paper were neatly hemmed. The letter was delivered to a visitor to mail, but it was taken up by an asylum physician, who has preserved it as a curiosity.

Boring the Ears.

A good deal has been recently written on the subject of boring the ears "for the sake of the eyes," says the London *Lancet*. It is always easy to find excuses for any practice which ministers to vanity. That that counter-irritation set up by boring the ear and wearing a ring may, during the few days following the operation, have some effect on the eyes, supposing these organs to be the seat of any low form of inflammation, is just possible; but that permanent good should be done by wearing rings in the ears after they have ceased to irritate, is inconceivable. The test for motive in the recourse to this device would therefore be willingness on the part of the applicant for this form of "treatment" to allow the healing process to be delayed (say) by wearing a rough ring dipped in some irritating application, in short, so prepared as to act like a seton! This, indeed, might do good, but in such a case probably recourse to a few blisters behind the ears would be better. It is nonsense to suppose the wearing of ear-rings can be of any service to the eyes unless they irritate, and if they do irritate, the process by which the result attributed to them is obtained is circuitous, and, from a surgical point of view, awkward in the extreme. Science cannot prostitute truth to fashion even in so small a matter as the wearing of ear-rings.

The perfection of conversation is not to play a regular sonata, but, like the Æolian harp, to await the inspiration of the passing breeze.

FASHION IN DEFORMITY.

Some of the Strange Customs Which Prevail Among Different Nations.

The Malays excel the Africans both in the universality and in the fantastic variety of their supposed improvements upon nature. While the natural whiteness of the surface of the teeth is always admired by us and by most people, the Malays take the greatest pains to stain their teeth black, which they consider greatly adds to their beauty. White teeth are looked upon with perfect disgust by the Dayaks of the neighborhood of Sarawak. In addition to staining the teeth, filing the surface in some way or other is always resorted to. The nearly universal custom in Java is to remove the enamel from the front surface of the incisors, and often the canine teeth, hollowing out the surface, sometimes so deeply as to penetrate the pulp cavity. The cutting edges are also worn down to a level line with pumice-stone. Another and less common, though more elaborate fashion, is to point the teeth, and file out notches from the anterior surface of each side of the upper part of the crown, so as to leave a lozenge-shaped piece of enamel untouched; as this receives the black stain less strongly than the parts from which the surface is removed, an ornamental pattern is produced. In Borneo a still more elaborate process is adopted, the front surface of each of the teeth is drilled near its center with a small round hole, and into this a plug of brass with a round or star-shaped knob is fixed. This is always kept bright and polished by the action of the lip over it, and is supposed to give a highly attractive appearance when the teeth are displayed.

The Javan practice appears also to prevail in fashionable circles in the neighboring parts of the mainland of Asia. The Siamese envoy who visited this country in 1880 had his upper incisor teeth filled, and one of his suite had them pointed.

Perhaps the strange custom, so frequently adopted by the natives of Australia, and of many islands of the Pacific, of knocking out one or more of the front teeth, might be mentioned here, but it is usually associated with some other idea than ornament or even mere fashion. In the first-named country it constitutes part of the rites by which the youth are initiated into manhood, and in the Sandwich Islands it is performed as a propitiatory sacrifice to the spirits of the dead.

The projection forward of the front upper teeth, which we think unbecoming, is admired by some races, and among the negro women of Senegal it is increased by artificial means employed in childhood.

All these modifications of form of comparatively external and flexible parts are, however, trivial in their effects upon the body to those to be spoken of next, which induce permanent structural alterations both upon the bony framework and upon the important organs within. Whatever might be the case with regard to the hair, the ears, the nose and lips, or even the teeth, it might have been thought that the actual shape of the head, as determined by the solid skull, would not have been considered a subject to be modified according to the fashion of the time and place. Such, however, is far from being the case. The custom of artificially changing the form of the head is one of the most ancient and widespread with being confined, as many suppose to an obscure tribe of Indians on the northwest coast of America, but is found under various modifications at widely-different parts of the earth's surface, and among people who can have had no intercourse with each other. It appears, in fact, to have originated independently in many quarters, from some natural impulse common to the human race. When it once became an established custom in any tribe, it was almost inevitable that it should continue, until put an end to by the destruction either of the tribe itself, or of its peculiar institutions, through the intervention of some superior force; for a standard of excellence in form, which could not be changed in those who possessed it, was naturally followed by all who did not wish their children to run the risk of the social degradation which would follow the neglect of such a custom. "Failure properly to mold the cranium of her offspring gives to the Chinese matron the reputation of a lazy and undutiful mother, and subjects the neglected children to the ridicule of their young companions, so despotic is fashion." A traveler, who mentions that he occasionally saw Chinooks with heads of the ordinary shape, sickness or some other cause having prevented the usual distortion in infancy, adds that such individuals could never attain to any influence or rise to any dignity in their tribe, and were not unfrequently old as slaves.

Of the ancient notices of the custom of purposely altering the form of the head, the most explicit is that of Hippocrates, who, in his treatise "De Aeris, Aquis et Locis," written about 400 B. C., says, speaking of the people near the boundary of Europe and Asia, near the Palus Mæotis (sea of Azoff): "I will pass over the smaller differences among the nations, but will now treat of such as are great either from nature or custom; and first, concerning the Macrocephali. There is no other race of men which have heads in the least resembling theirs. At first, usage was the principal cause of the length of their head, but now nature cooperates with usage. They think those the most noble who have the longest heads. It is thus with regard to the usage; immediately after the child is born, and while its head is still tender, they fashion it with their hands, and constrain it to assume a lengthened shape by applying bandages and other suitable contrivances whereby the spherical form of the head is destroyed, and it is made to increase in length. Thus, at first, usage operated so that this constitution was the result of force; but in the course of time it was found naturally, so that usage had nothing to do with it."

Here, Hippocrates appears to have satisfied himself upon a point which is still discussed with great interest, and still not cleared up—the possibility of transmission by inheritance of artificially-produced deformity. Some facts seem to show that such an occurrence may take place occasionally, but there is an immense body of evidence against its being habitual.

Herodotus also alludes to the same custom, as do, at later dates, Strabo, Pliny, Pomponius, Mela and others, though assigning different localities to the nations or tribes to which they refer, and also indicating variations of form in their peculiar cranial characteristics.

Yesterday the wife of one of our friends returning home, rang at her own door. Nobody coming, she rang again. Still nobody. Finally, at a louder, longer ring, the valet concluded to show himself. "Pray, are you deaf?" said the lady. "I beg pardon, madame," said the valet, tranquilly, "but I heard only the third ring."—*Le Figaro.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

The author of "There is a Happy Land" is still living in Edinburgh, but the "happy land" is very near to him now. This hymn has been translated into more languages than any other, because it is simple, direct and easily comprehended by even undeveloped minds.

The occupation of the male population of Nevada is chiefly mining in silver ore The silver is, however, so largely associated with lead that nine-tenths of the medical cases reported from that locality are of lead poisoning. It takes the forms of half paralysis, palsy and wrist drop.

The Turkish superstition that when the mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, falls in ruins the Turkish empire will be destroyed, is vivified just now by finding that an examination of the venerable structure shows that it is liable to collapse at any moment. The fall of this mosque, in the present shaky condition of affairs in Turkey, might have a tremendous effect upon the fate of the empire

The entire French coast is about to be lighted by electricity, which, as far back as 1875, was employed in the lighthouses near Havre. It is now thought that the development of the new system warrants its general use on the French coast. Forty-two lighthouses are to be provided with electric lights, and with steam trumpets for fog signals, at a first cost of about $1,500,000, and an annual expenditure of about $60,000 for maintenance.

The public schools of the State of New York were last year attended by 1,021,282 children—a smaller number by 10,000 than was recorded in 1880 Of the 30,826 teachers employed, 23,157 were women. The average annual salary of each teacher was $375.06—the whole amount expended in salaries being $7,775,505.22 The State has 11,248 school districts, and 11,894 school-houses. The total amount expended upon the schools last year was $10,808,802.40.

Dr. Hall, the distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of New York, recently gave the young women under his pastoral charge some sound advice relative to courtship and matrimony. The doctor is reported as saying of the wedding: "Do not let it be too expensive; there is great folly in spending half the money you have amassed for rainy days in a foolishly costly display. Let me tell you, a wedding should be as open as the day; there should be plenty of witnesses; an honest man wants publicity; he is proud of the step he is about to take, and no true woman, heedful of right and of her own peace of mind, should ever be induced to be wedded privately; if there is a cause for secrecy, there is a cause for doubt."

A decision has been rendered by a New York judge that will interest members of secret benevolent societies. Action was brought against a lodge of Odd Fellows by one of its members to recover "sick benefits," to which he claimed to be entitled. The plaintiff had joined the lodge years ago when its by-laws provided that in case of sickness every member should receive a specified sum weekly "during his sickness or disability." Another section empowered the lodge to alter or amend the by-laws whenever deemed expedient After the plaintiff had been taken sick, and while he was in receipt of the weekly sum allowed him, a by-law was passed reducing the amount of the payments from $4 to $1 a week. The judge decided that the lodge is bound to continue paying the plaintiff the full amount to which he was entitled when he became sick. The right of the lodge to change its by-laws is not denied. But the court decides that whatever sum any member is entitled to when he is taken sick must be treated as a fixed amount, which cannot subsequently be reduced during the continuance of the sickness.

Mr. Bennett has made the suggestion, in connection with the voyage and loss of the Jeannette, that all future expeditions into the Arctic seas be undertaken from the northern part of Siberia as a basis of operations. The journey by land to the mouth of the Lena is long and wearisome, but still it can be made without great danger or discomfort, and it practically saves months of perilous voyaging through the fields of ice It is not quite easy to see what there is to be gained by sailing toward the north pole, but so long as men are possessed with the desire to discover whatever is undiscoverable they may better start from the place where the remnant of the Jeannette's crew landed after beating about in the ice for over two years than to start as they did, from San Francisco. The extremes of weather reported by Lieutenant Danenhower are less severe than at similar latitudes to the north of this continent, and this fact may be set down as a contribution to scientific knowledge. The average depth of the seas as shown by the soundings of the Jeannette, is very moderate, hardly exceeding that of the Baltic, and the action of the tides is, as might be expected, extremely slight. Some people conjecture from this that the Arctic sea is a very narrow body of water with a continent to the north.

In a lecture on the "Chinese at Home" E. B. Drew, commissioner of Chinese imperial maritime customs, says: "The chief characteristic of the Chinese, as a nation, is industry. Their working day begins at dawn and lasts till sunset. Schools open at sunrise and do not close till 5 P. M., there being but one short recess during the day. The emperor and his court rise soon after midnight and court audiences are given between 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning. After sunset very few people are in the streets, the Chinese, like domestic fowls, retiring early to rest. There is no day corresponding to Sunday, and only a few holidays in the year. Busily as they toil these people are never in a hurry, are never nervous and are not given to worrying, but are steady, cheerful and sober. They rarely quarrel, and if they do, seldom come to blows. There will be a little queue pulling, some calling of hard names and then the bystanders will quietly separate the combatants. It is not physical timidity, but a sensitive consciousness of the disgrace of fighting, that keeps them from engaging in brawls. That they are not cowards is well proven by the fact that they submit without flinching to the most severe surgical operations without ever using anæsthetics. They maintain that it is very injurious to health to be nervous, to worry or to give way to anger."

At the close of the year 1880 there were 93,671 miles of railroad in the United States. The Railway Age states that the track laid in 1881 was about 9,000 miles, which is much the largest mileage ever constructed in any one year

Sixty papers in the United States are published by women.

Marsh Song—At Sunset.

Over the monstrous shambling sea,
Over the Caliban sea,
Bright Ariel-cloud, thou lingerest,
Oh wait, oh wait in the warm red West—
Thy Prospero I'll be.

Over the humped and fishy sea,
Over the Caliban sea,
Oh cloud in the West, like a thought in the heart
Of pardon, loose thy wing and start,
And do a grace for me.

Over the huge and huddling sea,
Over the Calliban sea,
Bring hither my brother Antonio—man—
My injurer. Night breaks the ban;
Brother, I pardon thee.
—*Sidney Lanier, in Our Continent.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The difference between a dog and a boy consists in the fact that when the dog finds a scent he doesn't spend it for candy.

Tom Thumb has quit smoking. It was feared that if he continued the habit he might become stunted.—*Boston Transcript.*

Talk about modern miracles, Mr. Cabbagehead says he cured his boy of some bad habits by the laying on of hands.—*Stamford Advocate.*

A burglar got into the house of a country editor the other night. After a terrible struggle the editor succeeded in robbing him.—*Philadelphia News.*

"Pa, why do they call 'em high schools?" "It's because we pay so much for 'em, my son. You'll understand these things better when you get to be a taxpayer."

The man who never did anything by halves tried to swallow a whole fish ball the other morning, and has been extremely quiet and unassuming ever since.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Is snow warming?" asks a Vermont paper. Egad, yes! You get a good solid snow ball tanked into your ear and you'll think the ear is afire for the next two hours.—*Boston Post.*

"Can't you trust me, darling?" murmured Spilkins to the daughter of old Moneylender. "Not without real estate security," replied Isabella, absent-mindedly.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

Two men discussing the wonders of modern science. Said one: "Look at astronomy, now; men have learned the distance to the stars, and with the spectroscope they have even found out the substances they are made of." "Yes," said the other, "but strangest of all to me is how they found out all their names!"

A remarkable fact: We have many times been an unwilling listener to the "said she" and "said I" narrations in public conveyances and elsewhere; but never knew an instance where the "said I's" didn't say all the smart things, and the "said she's" all the stupid and vicious things, or where the "said I's" didn't come off victorious in the end.

Atmospheric Dangers of the Night.

The room in which the enfeebled person has been sitting before going to bed has been warmed probably up to summer heat; a light meal has been taken before retiring to rest, and then the bedroom is entered. The bedroom perchance has no fire in it, or if a fire is lighted provision is not made to keep it alight for more than an hour or two. The result is that in the early part of the morning, from 3 to 4 o'clock. when the temperature of the air in all parts is lowest, the glow from the fire or stove which should warm the room has ceased, and the room is cold to an extreme degree. In country houses the water will often be found frozen in the hand-basins or ewers under these conditions. Meanwhile the sleeper lies unconscious of the great change which is taking place in the air around him. Slowly and surely there is a decline of temperature to the extent, it may be, of thirty or forty degrees on the Fahrenheit scale, and though he may be fairly covered with bedclothes, he is receiving into his lungs this cold air by which the circulation through the lungs is materially modified. The condition of the body itself is at this very time unfavorable for meeting any emergency. In the period between midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning the animal vital processes are at their lowest ebb. It is in these times that those who are enfeebled from any cause most frequently die. We physicians often consider these hours as critical, and forewarn anxious friends in respect to them.

From time immemorial those who have been accustomed to wait and attend on the sick have noted these hours most anxiously, so that they have been called by one of our old writers "the hours of fate." In this space of time the influence of the life-giving sun has been longest withdrawn from man, and the hearts that are even the strongest beat then with subdued tone. Sleep is heaviest and death is nearest to us all in "the hours of fate." The feeble, therefore, are most exposed to danger during this period of time, and they are most exposed to one particular danger, that of congestion of the lungs, for it is the bronchial surface of the lungs that is most exposed to the action of the chilled air, and on the aged that exposure is hazardous.—*Dr. B. W. Richardson.*

Wolves in a Church.

While the inhabitants of the Spanish village Unarre were attending a celebration of midnight mass in their parish church, a terrible surprise was awaiting them outside the sacred edifice During the service a pack of hungry wolves had gathered round the church doors, and when these were thrown open to let the congregation out, the ferocious brutes, stimulated by famine to an unusual display of audacity, made a desperate onslaught upon the crowd. According to an eye-witness an indescribable panic ensued. Men and women alike, screaming for aid, strove to escape from their savage assailants; several, while struggling frantically to reach the doorway, fell down and found themselves at the mercy of the famished wolves. The only man who displayed any presence of mind was the sacristan, who contrived to clamber into the pulpit, and thence imitated the barking of a dog so effectively that the invaders took fright and fled, but not before they had killed three of their victims and mangled five more so horribly that they were not expected to recover at the time when this tragical affair was published in the Spanish papers. Measures have been taken—somewhat late in the day, as is generally the case in the Peninsula—by the local authorities for the extirpation of wolves throughout the districts at present infested by those cunning and sanguinary carnivora.—*London Telegraph.*

More Apple Orchards.

A prominent Western New York horticulturist, known as Major H. T. Brooks, recently delivered an address, in which he strongly urged upon farmers and stock raisers the necessity of more extensive apple orchards He was in favor of making this most succulent of fruits so plentiful that it could be fed in large quantities to the live stock. English farmers vary the monotony of dry fodder with an occasional diet of turnips; but the major insisted that apples are far more healthful, and can be produced with much less cost and trouble. The lecturer contended that the use of apples as occasional food for horses and cattle would save them from constipation, a consequent loss of flesh and a premature loss of life. When apples are worth no more than one dollar a barrel Major Brooks said that the owners could make no more profitable use of them than in feeding them to stock. The suggestions are at least worthy the intelligent stock-raiser's reflection.

More than 100 newspapers in the United States are owned and edited by colored men.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Mar. 9, 1882.

We have not the least doubt that Gen. Grant would accept a penny collection from the Sabbath schools in addition to his pension. Can't his right bower, Logan, get up a move in this direction the poor fellow?

The verdict in Private Mason's case, who attempted to shoot Guiteau, has been agreed on by the court martial and sent to General Hancock. It leaks out the verdict is guilty and the sentence three years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

The Democrats of New York have had one member added to the senate by the election of Baucus to fill the vacancy caused by the death of senator Wagner, rep. Wagner, it will be remembered was burned to death in the recent Spuyten Duyvel railroad disaster.

And now it was queen Victoria who was shot at and missed. How near we were to another assassination that would have shocked the civilized world as did the shooting of Garfield. All will rejoice over the escape of the queen. Particulars in another colum of the REPORTER.

Mrs. Scoville, the sister of Guiteau, sent a letter to the senate vehemently protesting against the confirmation of Conkling as associate justice. We think Mrs. Scoville is getting a little too letter-writy; like her brother, she seems to have a hankering for notoriety. Mrs. S. should keep quiet and let the world wag as it will—it will wag its own way anyhow.

The Co. Auditors have cut down the Sheriff's charge for keeping prisoners to 25 cents per day. On account of removing fish baskets they have taken off $400. Various other parties have been reduced in their charges for legal services from $10 to $60. The Co. Commissioners have had charged back to them $300. This is the substance of the, Audit we believe. An appeal will be taken from the report of the Auditors, we are informed.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Ex-Senator Conkling as associate judge of the Supreme court and also that of Ex-Senator Sargent as minister to Germany.

The vote on Conkling's confirmation is understood to have been thirty-nine yeas against twelve nays. Eight democrats and four republicans, namely: Hoar, Dawes, Morrill and Hawley. Sargent's nomination was confirmed without a division.

There is prospect that the House will give the Grant pension bill a black eye. It is reported by a member of the house committee on military affairs that the bill to put Grant on the retired list of the army is bitterly opposed in committee, and will be fought by the democrats in the house to the end. Every possible effort will be made to kill it indirectly, but, if necessary, the democrats will make an open and obstinate fight against it. This member, though a republican, seems to regard its chances as problematical.

The rope to hang Guiteau is to come from Ohio.

The republicans in congress are shaping things so as to dodge the tariff question. That will make no difference with the Centre county tariff shrieker, he will swear to the soundness of his party anyway.

Governor Hoyt denies that he will call an extra session of the legislature to pass an apportionment bill. Right, Governor.

After much debate the Iowa senate has agreed to a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The measure now goes before the people.

Still more indictments have been found against star routers. This kind of work threatens to reduce the republican vote largely.

The *Times* thinks the respectable merchants, manufacturers and business men of Philadelphia who publicly engaged in the more than questionable business of collecting money for the Indiana election in 1880, won't relish the plain truth told about the waste and theft of that contest by so reputable a Republican journal as the New York *Times*. In a careful examination of the inner management of that contest it is ascertained that out of all the enormous contributions sent to Dorsey in Indiana, estimated at from $250,000 to $400,000, not over $55,000 was legitimately expended. The following extract presents the whole matter:

The labor was finished before Senator Dorsey and staff arrived in the State, and that the result would have been the same would he have remained away is maintained by those who were in a position to know. It is generally believed that there was sent to Mr. Dorsey not less than $250,000 to use in the State, and by others it is claimed that $400,000 was the amount sent. Be this as it may, there is no record to show that over $55,000 was expended, and the remainder of the sum sent into the State, whatever it may have been, it is charged, stuck in the pockets of those in whose hands it was placed for distribution.

A Washington special of the Pittsburg *Post* says: At the Democratic Congressional caucus held a few days ago there was a full interchange of opinions concerning the future prospects of the party. The most encouraging reports came from every quarter. Southern Representatives were confident that the Mahone movement could not extend beyond Virginia, and that in other Southern States liberal elements would be absorbed by the Democracy, and young men given a chance. As to New England, we expect to carry Maine on a fusion ticket, and elect all the four Congressmen who, under the new apportionment, will be run on a general ticket, and that Gen. Butler will be nominated by the Democrats and elected Governor of Massachusetts. Blackburn says the bolting movement in Kentucky, inaugurated at Louisville, only represents a few malcontents, and will amount to nothing. Leading Democrats are sanguine of securing the next National House of Representatives. There is a great rejoicing among New York Democrats over the success of Baucus for Senator in place of Wagner, Republican, deceased, and the wiping out of a Radical majority of 5,000 in the district.

At the faintest pain Peruna should be thought of

WHO ARE THE BOURBONS?

As used in the North, this word "Bourbon" designates a class of white men composed chiefly of the leading citizens of the Southern States. The Bourbons are the principal business men, lawyers, physicians, teachers, clergymen, merchants and farmers of the South. They are everywhere the leaders of society in the best sense of the word. They sustain the churches, and give such efficiency to the normal activities and dicipline of the loyal communities as they have thus far attained. Taken broadly or generally, the class includes the best people of the South, or most of them. They are Bourbons because in politics they are Democrats and act in opposition to the principles, policy or methods of the Republican party, which has administered the national Government since the time of the civil war.

In the Southern States the term Bourbon has no distinct significance. It is applied indiscriminately, by all classes of politicians, to anybody who differs with them. It is there a convenient though empty epithet or name of reproach. Every politician insists that his party is the party of progress, of improvement, the representative and embodiment of the only ideas by which society can exist or civilization be maintained; and he is, of course, entitled to stigmatize his opponents as Bourbons. The word is a sham for burlesque weapon in the South, and is used there by everybody in political wrangling for "all it is worth."

As to the Southern men who compose the class to which this name is generally applied in the North, I am compelled to say that, aside from political matters, they are much like other people, or like the best people in our Northern communities. They do not love what is wrong for its own sake, prefer falsehood, baseness, cruelty or injustice to the virtues and good qualities which are elsewhere revered by good men. They are amiable, truthful, conscientious, kind, public spirited and religious, resembling very closely the formost men in our New England towns in all the important elements of personal character; differing only, in general, in being more communicative and having less reserve than is usual among New Englanders. As to their political action, it seems to me to have been for some years largely inevitable; the necessary product and result of the peculiar conditions of life and society in the South since the civil war. It does not appear to have been owing to sheer depravity on their part, nor to any choice or agency of theirs, that there was for some years a disturbed and unsettled state of things in the Southern States. Collisions between different classes followed unavoidably upon the elevation of the emancipated slaves into political superiority over the disfranchised white citizens of the country.

There has never been any such completeness of organization among the people of the South since the war, as many persons believed to have existed. That part of our country is distinguished by much greater feebleness of community and a less organic life than belongs to northern society; and the Bourbons are not responsible for everything that was done south of Mason and Dixon's line. I shall have more to say hereafter of Southern politics. Here I wish only to place the so-called Bourbon type as plainly as possible before my readers. The men thus designated are, as a class, eminently social, hospitable, honest and upright men. They have in a large measure, built up and maintained such moral, social, industrial and religious organizations and activity as the South now possesses; and much of what is best and the most encouraging in the present state of things in the principal Southern States is due to them and to their efforts for practical recognition in a time of extreme difficulty and uncertainty, when their resources were so discouragingly slender, and when they had no precedents to guide them except such as were furnished by the experience of mankind in the long contest between civilization and barbarism in the past. I think they have made mistakes and have done wrong things since the war. I am not certain that we or anybody else would have done better than they.—*February Atlantic.*

"This is supposed to permanently shelve any Presidential aspirations ex-President Grant may have." This paragraph the REPORTER finds going the rounds of some of the republican organs as a sort of doxology to articles referring to Grant's new pension of $15,000 per year. From this it appears that the republicans are about to introduce a new policy—when Presidential aspirants can not have their greed satisfied by a nomination and election from that party they will pension them with a princely sum, unwarranted by the constitution and contrary to any intention of the founders of the government.

What entitles Grant to this extra $15,000 per year during life? He was commander in chief and resigned to become President; then his salary was doubled to make him comfortable, and he was given a second term so that he might make enough out of it for the rest of his days without needing to seek any employment. While he was President the thieves reveled in the spoils and Grant got his share of lucre from them; he left the office immensely rich; last summer a purse of $250,000 was raised for him by begging; besides which he accepted previously gifts of houses, corner lots, stocks, horses and other things down to bull pups, which alone would make him comfortable during life, and now to get rid of him he is allowed $15,000 a year for life. When will we hear the last of this unblushing begging? ain't he ashamed? twice president, and to get rid of his importunities for a third term he must be fastened as a leech upon the treasury sucking a teat to the tune of $15,000 a year for life! It is a shame and an outrage. None of the Presidents from Washington down received any such extras and would have scorned the offer of them.

We have no doubt Grant would be willing to accept penny Sunday school collections if tendered him.

GOV. CURTIN'S MAIDEN SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 2.—Quite an interesting debate took place in the House this afternoon on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, the principal speakers being Whitthorne, Hewitt, Orth, Kasson, Curtin and McLane, the last four having served as Foreign Ministers. Governor Curtin spoke with great effect of the importance of maintaining our standing abroad as a first-class power, and held that we should protect all American citizens in foreign countries, whether natives or naturalized. He was opposed to the proposition to economize in the consular service by cutting down and consolidating our diplomatic representatives, and urged that Foreign Ministers should be allowed to appoint their own Secretaries of legation. This was Governor Curtin's first speech in the House, and it was well received, being heartily applauded at its close.

For nervous debility take Peruna.

NO MORE SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

The proposition to make a baby-state out of Dakota, is attracting attention to an abuse in this regard which is being carried too far. That these little states with a few thousand population should have as much power in the senate as states with 4 and 5 million, is simply unreasonable, and when a party sets up in business to manufacture these pocket states only to gain electors and to keep control of the senate a grave injustice and wrong is done which should have a check.

There is one remedy that might be applied, which could not be open to reasonable objections, and that is, let there be a change in the constitution doing away with senatorial representation in the electoral college, and have each state choose electors to equal its apportionment in the lower house. This would give each state the number of presidential electors based upon its population and place the large and small commonwealths upon an equal footing. The *Herald* speaking of this unequal representation says:

"The House Apportionment bill fixing the number of Representatives at three hundred and twenty-five only lacks the signature of the President to become a law. It will enlargen the Electoral College from three hundred and sixty-nine, of which one hundred and eighty-five are a majority, to four hundred and one, of which two hundred and one will be requested to elect. The admission of Dakota as a state would increase the electoral vote to four hundred and four and the majority to two hundred and three. The most striking thing about the Electoral College is the disproportionate power of the small States. In the new College Rhode Island will have a vote for every sixty-nine thousand inhabitants and Florda one for every sixty-seven thousand, while it will take a hundred and forty-one thousand in New York and nearly a hundred and forty-three thousand in Pennsylvania to represent an electoral vote. This makes every ballot in Rhode Island and Florida count as much as two in New York and Pennsylvania. Taking Delaware and Nevada the disparity between the large and small States becomes still greater. With a population of a hundred and forty-six thousand Delaware will have three electoral votes, or one for every forty-eight thousand inhabitants, and Nevada, with only sixty-two thousand people will cast three electoral votes, or one for every twenty thousand inhabitants. Hence in a Presidential election it will take about three votes in New York and Pennsylvania to offset one in Delaware, and about seven to count as much as one in Nevada. Nevertheless there are politicians who urge the immediate admission of Dakota as a State; although nobody pretends that the people there are suffering under the Territorial government."

We think the REPORTER'S suggestion above, to have no senatorial electors, would be just and is the only remedy against this inequality.

GRAIN GAMBLING ILLEGAL.

The decision of Judge Moran, of Chicago, recently rendered in the case of Foot against Hooker, to the effect that certain trades made on the Board of Trade, which were agreed beforehand to for differences only, and not for actual delivery of property, were gambling contracts, and, therefore, invalid under law, has caused considerable excitement in Chicago.

"Do not rules of the Board of Trade provide for such transactions as Hooker agreed to make?" a leading member of the board was asked.

"Not at all; but, on the other hand, the whole spirit and tenor of the rules are that contracts must be fulfilled by the actual delivery of property, or, to put it differently, the rules of the Board of Trade are intended to secure the specific performance of contracts between its members, and in default thereof the payment of legitimate damages."

"Have there been any decisions by the Courts respecting contracts as ordinarily made on 'Change in this city?"

"Yes the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that time contracts made in good faith for the future delivery of property under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade are not prohibited by the common law, nor by any statute of the State, nor by any policy beneficial to the public welfare. The United States District Court of Wisconsin, in the case of Stevens against Foss, rendered a decision establishing the validity of our contracts, and the Supreme Court of Indiana has recently rendered a decision enforcing as valid contracts made on the floor of Exchange at Toledo, Ohio."

"Could a member make such an agreement with a customer and act in good faith with his partners?"

"It would be very bad faith to make such an agreement without the knowledge and consent of his partners. To do so is a violation of the spirit of the rules of the Board of Trade, and an imposition on those members with whom he or his firm has made contracts."

This is the view held by all the leading operators, who declare the case of Hooker to have been irregular and exceptional.

MAKE HIM HIGH COCKALORUM.

[From the Boston Post.]

Grant has bull pups, fast horses, Jersey cows, houses, house lots, fat purses of money, two terms of the Presidency, a bank Presidency, a Mexican land grant given him, a house full of trinkets from the Shah of Persia, the King of Siam, and from emperors, empresses, queens, lords, dukes, barons, counts, and Wall street brokers; and now the Senate of the United States has voted to make him General of the Army with a fat salary.

Why not declare Grant to be the grand high cockalorum of the universe and be done with it? The Democratic Senators who voted to make him General of the army, would doubtless be glad to do what they could in this direction. His salary should not be less than $10,000,000.

RUCKER RETIRED ALREADY.

Washington, February 23.—After having been nominally Quartermaster-General about 120 hours General Rucker, who was indebted for his promotion to be Quartermaster-General to the distinguished public services he had rendered in being the father of the wife of the Lieutenant General of the Army, has been placed upon the retired list and relegated solely to the arduous duty of drawing pay. He has accomplished the great patriotic purpose for which he was promoted a few hours ago and has greatly stimulated the ambition of millions of men to become the fathers of the wives of men in favor with the Executive Department of the Government of the United States. The definition of public, military and patriotic services contained in this appointment and retirement will have a positive influence on the rising generation of our great and growing country and will be regarded as a movement in the direction of civil-service reform. General Rufus Ingalls succeeds General Rucker.

Rheumatism, disordered blood, general debility, and many chronic diseases pronounced incurable, are often cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

SPEECH OF

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, March 2, 1882.

The House, as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 3830) making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes—

Mr. Curtin said:

Mr. Chairman, the time may come, and it is possibly rapidly approaching, when it will be quite necessary to exchange with foreign nations ministers or ambassadors. But while we do send ministers abroad to represent this country, in deference to the customs of nations, we should clothe them with all the proper powers and surround them by all appliances which will give consequence to the representatives of this great nation. We should give them that standing among the nations of the world which this country itself holds, nor take from them any of the dignity of their high position.

I understand perfectly well in what an embarrassing position a foreign minister would be placed should he have a consul appointed without consulting him, without his selection, who would give access to all of the archives and papers of his office, and to tell of the private and public correspondence, and have full knowledge of his business, and one who would have charge of the legation and the disposition of the affairs of the Government intrusted to the minister at the court to which he is accredited in his absence as charge d'affaires, which is the law. I know full well that it is common to complain of the expenses of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations and of our consular service. Our representation abroad is not made to produce money or revenue. It is a representation of the interests of a great people. And, sir, I do object to making consular appointments abroad a source of revenue.

I regret, Mr. Chairman, to have heard the calculations of expense and profits of the diplomatic and consular service made by the chairman of the committee. He exhibited the numbers of passports issued by various ministers, and the balance in favor of the Government growing out of the consular service. The consular service of the United States we require for the benefit of those engaged in commerce and trade, and a just protection to American mariners. The service, in my judgment, should be rendered free of any expense to the citizen and be paid for by the Government. The fees exacted are a tax levied off the trader, merchant, or mariner, and in restraint to that extent of our commerce with foreign countries. The issue of passports is not properly the business of the minister, although he is clothed with the power. There are very few of the countries in Europe where a passport is required, and American citizens traveling either for business or pleasure are in the habit of securing passports from the Department of State before leaving home. He has direct connection with the court or government to which he is accredited. He conveys to his own Government all that occurs in the country where he resides in relation to or can have any importance to the trade, commerce, and interests of our people abroad, and he is there, as has been said by the gentleman who last addressed the committee, to protect the rights of citizens, whether foreign born or naturalized, and in that respect recent events have clearly demonstrated that to withdraw our ministers, or to abridge their power, would be an acknowledged weakness in our Government which could not be condoned, and a calamity to those of our citizens who have suffered arrest and imprisonment in foreign countries. It would be a source of serious objection, in my judgment, to an American minister at a foreign court to allow a consular officer, without reference to his own wishes or the qualifications of the consul, to be appointed with power to have access to and control of the records of his legation, of the archives, and of all the business interests represented by him at that government.

The selection of a secretary to take charge of such matters should be left with the minister himself, so that the citizen who is best qualified may be selected to fulfill the duties. The relation being confidential, the qualifications of a secretary should be of a much higher grade than those required to fulfill the duties of a consulate. Justice to the minister as well as to the Government surely demands that he should have as his secretary a citizen well qualified, and one in whom he can place most implicit confidence.

Mr. Chairman, I have said that the time may come when we may dispense with this system, and thereby cut down the expense; when steam and lightning will give such rapid communication as to annihilate time and space, and we can assert our rights and protect our interests without the presence of ministers abroad. It may be in the near future; but such a happy condition in the affairs of humanity may be postponed until the lion and the lamb lie down together, or the proclamation of the promised peace and good-will settles down upon the world. But while it is the practice of the whole world—of all the great nations of the world—I hold that we, the American nation, should be represented in every nation, or wherever there is an organized government or exercise of governmental power, and that we should have an American minister, selected for his fitness, to represent our fifty millions of freemen at the seat of government of every foreign nation, and should surround him with all the rights and powers, the dignity and the consequence of this great nation.

Mr. Chairman, we have never been the propogandists of our political ideas. We have never charged our ministers abroad to interfere with governments to which they are accredited, and to commend our broad liberty and the dead level of our social organization to the civilized nations of the earth. On the contrary, they are expressly forbidden to interfere with the laws or the governments to which they are accredited.

Sir, in the one hundred years of the existence and example of this nation, where free government has been exercising its mighty power over people who enjoy its blessings, and all the governments of the world have felt its power in relieving oppressed humanity, silently but constantly our example has been contracting the power of the ruling classes and remitting it to the masses of the people, where it justly belongs.

Our precepts and example, our liberal political ideas have broken down the barriers between centralized power and the masses of the people, and every concession made in Europe to the voice and control of the people in their government is a signal embodiment of the force of the American ideas of government and the rights of common humanity. The people have power in all the governments in Europe save one. Kings and emperors are lessened in their powers and prerogatives, and in my judgment, believing as I do in the future of this great country and of our form of government, our broad liberty and equality, the emperor and the king will soon remain as the tinsel, nominal heads of the government, if they are not entirely dispensed with as unnecessary in governments which aim to secure individual happiness and prosperity and enjoy the blessings of liberty, peace, and concord; and there will come a time when the rights of humanity will stand up and be asserted and appear in living light in the presence of the American ideas of human rights and liberties. [Applause.]

A PROLIFIC WIDOW.

A remarkable pension case has just come before the Adjutant General. It is that of a soldier's widow, who applies for a pension on account of her husband who died March 13, 1862, (note date) and whose three fatherless children, as set forth in her affidavit, were born as follows: April 11, 1867, September 10, 1869, and March 8, 1878. Some months ago the *Globe* noted a case where a widow applied for pension, in which case, according to the date furnished, her child was born some months before her marriage, which was rather a stunner to the Adjutant General, but when children come dropping in upon a poor lone widow six, seven and sixteen years after the death of her husband, it is getting heartrending, and if the present pension laws do not afford relief, they should be promptly amended to meet the emergency.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE TREASURY.

[The Herald]

The enterprising lobbyists who succeeded in passing the outrageous Pension Arrears bill seem to have conceived another scheme for depleting the Treasury. Senator Teller has introduced it to the Senate, with the apology that he did so by "request" which is the Congressional way of saying that he does not want to be held responsible for it. The new "strike" is, briefly, that all the volunteer female nurses in the late war shall be paid at the rate of twenty-five dollars a month during their period of service. This is not creditable to the ingenuity of the Pension Ring. As the object of the bill is to get as much money as possible out of the Treasury they should have so framed it as to include the female nurses in all our wars, including that of the Revolution. There must be a large number of Revolutionary nurses around somewhere. For the last twenty years the "boody guards" of General Washington have been dying at the rate of three or four a week. It would be the easiest thing in the world to prove that their bereaved widows and female relatives generally were all nurses. Then there are 1812 nurses and the Mexican war nurses. Why should a discrimination be made against them? The bill, however, is loosely and carelessly drawn in other respects. Why confine it to "females?" There were thousands of male nurses in the army. What reason is there for excluding them? The Pension Ring is loosing its sagacity. If they will put a bill through simply to pay the nurses twenty-five dollars a month they will find that there are "millions" in it. In a few weeks there will be knocking at the doors of the Treasury for every soldier who was wounded at least ten nurses.

THE NEW ROUTE FROM THE LAKES TO PHILADELPHIA.

The engineering corps of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, which has been engaged in making surveys for a new route between Shamokin and Danville, have completed the preliminary survey. They are now engaged in another survey, to attain the same object. The projected route follows the Shamokin creek from Shamokin to Sunbury, and crossing the Susquehanna river at that point, the West Branch is followed, and connection made with the Catawissa railroad at Milton.

The purpose of this new outlet is to give a direct line from the lakes to tide water at Philadalphia, and in connection with the Pine Creek railroad, now under construction, will establish a Vanderbilt trunk line through Pennsylvania.

The engineers favor the route via Sunbury, as it possesses easier gardients than the Danville route, and as it follows the water courses can be constructed at less cost.

The Locust Mountain grade of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, approximating to 130 feet per mile from Ashland or Gordon to Locust Summit, has been urged as an insuperable objection against the economical working of this new short line. But this can be readily overcome, as the Reading company partially constructed several years ago a railroad from Shenandoah to Mount Carmel, that averages but about fifty-five feet per mile. It needs but little outlay to construct this link, and if done a good route is secured, and the heavy grade of Locust Mountain avoided.

THE LAW OF NUISANCE.

What constitutes a nuisance in fact and in law is a question constantly recurring in matters relating to Public Health. Most of our states already have special laws, not only defining nuisances, but the methods of abatement. Our cities have many stringent ordinances in respect to them. They not only include such as are prejudicial to health, but such as interfere with comfort of the average man or woman. Hence, the courts have often held that in reference to smoke or odors it is not necessary to prove injurious to the health, but only such annoyance as renders the ordinary life uncomfortable, and so distress our sensations, even if not causing either pain or sickness. Two or three cases in an adjoining state have served to draw special attention to this subject and to lead its state board to examine quite carefully in its subject. It is first worthy of note what rights under the common law are given to the citizen as to the presonal removal of nuisances injurious to health. The law is exceedingly lenient to him in this form of self-protection. We know of a case in which an officer, supposing himself to be acting under a health code, removed a nuisance in his own neighborhood, and was sued for trespass. The court decided that in his official capacity he had been guilty of trespass, but that as a citizen personally injured he had a right and was not a trespasser. The broad principle that no one has a right to use his property so as to injure another is of the foundations of dispensed justice. Chancellor Zebriskie, of New Jersey, in two rulings, says: "Any trade or business, however lawful, which from the place or the manner in which it is carried on materially injures the property of others or affects their health or renders the enjoyment of physical life uncomfortable is a nuisance, which it is the duty of the court to restrain." Again: "The law takes care that lawful and useful business shall not be put a stop to on account of every trifling or imaginary annoyance, such as may offend the taste or disturb the nerves of a fastidious or over-refined person. But, on the other hand, it does not allow any one, whatever his circumstances or condition may be, to be driven from his home or be compelled to live in positive discomfort, although caused by a lawful and useful business carried on in his vicinity."

Constable Point, in New Jersey, has become a grert centre of petroleum and other factories which cause such an odor as to drive families away from the opposite shores of Stantan Island. The cases are only hard to reach because citizens of New Jersey have not made complaint in its courts.

Pure air and pure water are as much the inalienable rights of man as life, liberty, and the purest of happiness. There is often delay in the forms of law, but when the case gets fairly in court the principle is generally maintained. "Wood on Nuisances," p. 487, says: "The collection of water in artificial ponds or trenches, or the setting back of water by the means of dams or other artificial devices, whereby the water becomes stagnant and emits unpleasant odors or unwholesome or injurious gases, is a great nuisance and equally as actionable or indictable as are furnaces for the smelting of lead, copper, or other substances that send out destructive or injurious vapors." Archbold, in his "Criminal Practice and Pleading," says: "A mill-dam becomes a nuisance when it obstructs the water to such an extent that it overflows its banks and the surrounding country and stagnates and becomes dead in pools, whereby the air along the highways and around the dwellings is infected with noxious and unwholesome vapors and the health of the adjoining country is sensibly impaired. Nor is it a defense to such a nuisance to say that the dam was built long before any one lived on the margin of the stream or there were any settlements about it." There is no way in which we can validate a nuisance. "A nuisance is to be abated because it is a nuisance and no circumstances can show it to be tolerable. Law deals with nuisances in a preventive way, by the large defense it affords to one who himself abates a nuisance deleterious to him and by the intervention of a court of equity. It also gives compensation for the damage done, either to health or property. Or it gives summary jurisdiction by means of such laws as come under the policy regulations of society. Where the process is by indictment, the usual trial by jury allows full force for the broad interpretation of the idea of nuisance. Sometimes a court of equity in a form of injunction gives the parties opportunity to see if they can modify their method of conducting a business as to satisfy experts. This was recently done with success in the case of a firm at Elizabethport, engaged in the recovery of sulphuric acid from petroleum sludge. The Standard Oil Company has been at a considerable expense to take care of its vapor and smoke, so as not to be deleterious. The investigation of Dr. Ballard, of England, illustrated how possible it is to make most factory work innocuous. It behooves those of us who live near or in cities to see to it that nuisances do not get headway. It is not that the law is defective so much as that large money-making companies get control of interests in such a way as to embarrass procedure, and so formidable by reason of power. Many a board of health needs to keep a lookout for factories in process of construction, to see to it that they do not introduce unnecessary nuisances; and many a private individual can protect himself at the time, when afterward there would be more complications.—*Independent.*

FORTY-SEVEN DROWNED.

London, March 2.—Mail advices from the west coast of Africa report that a ferry boat while crossing the lagoon of Lagos capsized, and that forty-seven out of sixty persons on board were drowned.

Six brothers and sisters were buried together in Cleveland. Diphtheria killed them all.

ANOTHER CRANK.

Queen Victoria's Life Attempted by a Lunatic.

By the Associated Press.

London, March 2.—The Press Association says: Queen Victoria was fired at, at the Windsor railway station to-day. She escaped unhurt. There was a large crowd of spectators awaiting the Queen's arrival at Windsor. The Queen walked across the platform of the railway station to her carriage which was awaiting to take her to the Castle. John Brown had already ascended to his seat behind the carriage when a man standing at the entrance to the station yard among a number of spectators, pointed a pistol at the carriage and fired. To judge from the report of the pistol it was not very heavily loaded. The Queen, who was not probably aware of what happened, was immediately driven to the Castle, but before she passed the man had been siezed by the Superintendent of the borough police, who was stationed near by. He was also violently siezed by the crowd and was only rescued from them when three or four policemen came to the Superintendent's assistance. The pistol was captured by one of the crowd. The man who gave the name of MacLean, was miserably clad, and was conveyed to the police station in a cab. As soon as the Queen arrived at the Castle she ordered an equerry to proceed to the depot to inquire if any one had been hurt. MacLean apparently intended firing again, when the revolver was knocked from his hand by a bystander and handed to the police. Etan scholars were prominent in the attempt to lynch MacLean. The Right Honorable Sir Henry F. Pansouby, the Queen's Secretary, proceeded to the police station, and after obtaining all information possible, telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone the facts of the assault. It is understood that the Queen has not sustained any shock. MacLean is said to be an inhabitant of the South Sea Islands. The general opinion is that the act was the result of lunacy.

THE TELEPHONE.

Daniel Drawbaugh, a Pennsylvanian, Puts in a Claim as Inventor.

Washington, February 26.—The vexed question as to who invented the telephone is likely soon to be settled. The general belief that it is the invention of either Edison, Bell or Gray, or the three combined, is finding an active contestant in the person of Daniel Drawbaugh, who has lived in comparative seclusion, for the past twenty years, near Harrisburg, Pa., and during that time has invented some wonderful things, among them, as claimed by his friends, the identical telephone now so extensively in use throughout the world. To prove this, some one hundred and thirty witnesses have been examined by a commisson sitting in Harrisburg, appointed by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court of New York. This committee has now adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on March 1, and then it goes to New York, where the best experts in electricity have been summoned before it to give testimony.

A curious fact is the preservation intact of the first telephone made by Drawbaugh in 1868. It consists of an old-fashioned glass tumbler coated on the inside with plaster of paris, containing a low conductor to modify the electric current. This was used as a transmitter, and was connected by wires with a receiving instrument, consisting of a tin box fastened to a board. One end of the box was covered with parchment like a drum head; to the centre was attached a soft iron armature, and opposite this was fixed an electric magnet, consisting of two coils. This formed a complete telephone, and the experts claim that they will talk through it in the presence of the Court and demonstrate the fact beyond a doubt. He has also a still more complete instrument in evidence, made in 1870, which is the same principle patented by Bell June 2, 1875, and similar to Edison's patented in 1877.

If these facts warrant the granting of a patent to Drawbaugh, as now seems probable, he has declared his ability and intention to so reduce the cost of telephone service, his instruments being very simple and inexpensive, that it will become a formidable competitor with the postal service of the country. Among the scientists and patent lawyers much interest is manifested in the result, which bids fair to be in the interest of the public.

MAD MORMONS.

Salt Lake City, February 23.—Business men are being accosted to-day and their fears worked up by threats of an uprising, of ostracism in business and every other way. Bishop Sharp went east some days since, presumably to bring the railroad interest to the rescue of polygamy and Church rule. Apostle Thatcher went on eastward to-day to stir up business houses interested in the Mormon trade. Apostle Smith went to Washington to keep brother Cannon company. Sunday's preaching at the Tabernacle by Apostles Wells and Thadden affirm that the sum of Mormon disloyalty was their adherence to Jesus Christ; denounced Governor Murray by name, and denounced the proposed legislation by Congress as subversive of liberty, and appealed from the decision of the Supreme Court respecting polygamy to the Court in which were Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. There are no signs of concession, in their superhuman efforts to stave off action of Congress without concession. On the other hand, Gentiles are firm and united.

Yesterday, at the word of command, petitions praying Congress to halt in legislating for Utah were presented at probably every house in the Territory. Children in all the Mormon schools were made to sign or their names were signed for them. Gentiles were asked to sign, and probably a black list was made of such as declined, while many names representing nobody will appear in these petitions.

Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums. Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section, of kidney and nervous disorders, and we commend it heartily to such sufferers.—*Fr'p't News.*

Any of our subscribers paying all dues and $2.25 in advance, will receive the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 will secure the "News" and REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS.

And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 22dec y

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 34 Liberty St., New York. 1dec 6m.

Not Burnt Out Yet

—BUT OPENED OUT IN—

NEW QUARTERS.

WITH EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, AND ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN, IN THE HOTEL STORE ROOM,

C. Dinges

Is now ready for his old customers and as many new ones as may feel disposed to give him a lift.

The fire has not done great damage to the goods still on hand, yet they have been

— MARKED DOWN —

All the same, to close them out and make room for

New Goods.

GOODS AT COST! GOODS BELOW COST!

Come and see and try us for Bargains!

19jan 5t

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 18

HOWARD METHOD FOR THE VOICE. LESSONS SENT BY MAIL.

The Howard Method, as set forth in written lessons, has its powerful effect in improving the voice because it gives actual bodily control of the muscular efforts of the respiration of the throat.

By easy and exactly described steps the pupil is trained to make movements and efforts of the pharynx, the palate, throat, and even of the vocal chords themselves. He thus learns to exert a physical and exact force to break up each fault of vocal action instead of relying upon the feeble and too indefinite advice of other methods.

The voice is generally extended in compass from three to six notes, its power doubled and its quality vastly improved. The wonderful power of these corresponding lessons is evinced by 4 bulletins of testimonials and many special circulars.

"The improvement in my voice is wonderful." C. N. Adam, 61 Maple St., Columbus, Ohio.

"I find these (written) lessons immensely beneficial." D. K. Rollah, Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y.

"The tongue exercises removed one batch of faults, the throat exercises another, and now these latter lessons are removing the rest." J. Ball, 37 6th St., San Francisco, Cal.

"I ran up to high C, and when I tried A, B, and C, each alone, sang the notes with great clearness and power. I could not make even the least sound upon them before." Miss Lou Hastings, Vevay, Ind.

Address JOHN HOWARD,
15 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

Enclose 25 cts. in stamps, for pamphlet on "The Vocal Process." (The Mouth, The Throat, The Respiratory Organs.) Also 25 cents for pamphlet on "Vocal Reform," "Vocal Development," and "Natural Singing." Speakers and Singers Circulars Bulletin Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Letter of Terms and Conditions free.

ORGANS ONLY $50!

The beautiful "PEOPLE'S ORGAN," the handsomest and best made, for fifty dollars and upwards. Don't be humbuged by "cheap" advertisers, but send for particulars, terms, etc., to H. L. BENHAM & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LEWISTOWN Marble & Granite WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
16octly — CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

PE-RU-NA

is nature's greatest remedy. Dr. Hartman prescribed it to 40,000 patients, all of whom recovered or were much improved.

PERUNA can be taken by every one—the young, the middle-aged, the old, the babe and the mother.

PERUNA always agrees with the patient. It cleanses the system of all its impurities, tones the stomach, regulates the heart, unlocks the secretions of the liver, strengthens the nerves and invigorates the brain.

PERUNA is the greatest appetizer, makes blood, and to the weary and tired from the toils and cares of the day it gives sweet and refreshing sleep.

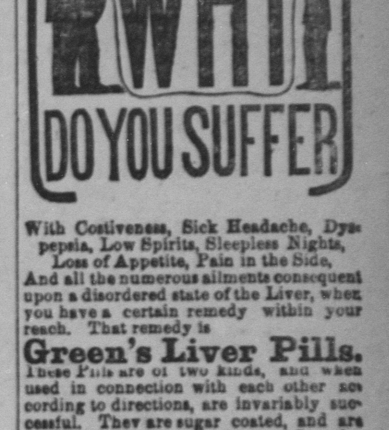
PERUNA should be taken by every body before each meal, when well, to prevent sickness; when sick, to cure. $500 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help.

PERUNA is composed of all vegetable ingredients; each one a great remedy in itself. (See pamphlet).

It is pleasant to the taste, and will help the stomach to digest any article of food.

For a book which will enable you to treat yourself, address S. B. HARTMAN & CO., OSBORN, OHIO. Always regulate the bowels and pelvic organs with

MAN-A-LIN



With Costiveness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Sleepless Nights, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side, And all the numerous ailments consequent upon a disordered state of the Liver, when you have a certain remedy within your reach. That remedy is

Green's Liver Pills.

These Pills are of two kinds, and when used in connection with each other according to directions, are invariably successful. They are sugar coated, and are sent by mail on receipt of price. In order to prevent counterfeiting they are put up in round boxes, with the signature of F. P. Green around each box.

Price, No. 1, 25 cts.; No. 2, 50 cents. Manufactured only by F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa. For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL. may y.

1882 WINTER GOODS 1882

—ANY ONE IN NEED OF—

DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

FALL & WINTER

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

—SPECIALTIES.—
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
FLANNELS

PRICES GUARANTEED
To be lower than the lowest.

Wm. Wolf.

James A. Beaver, President. — J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

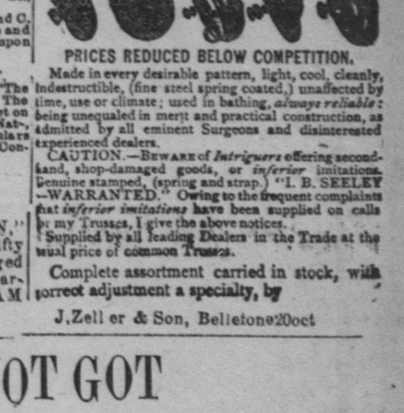
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

10ap68tf

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Long Tested—Often Imitated—Never Equaled. *Establishment, 1347 Chestnut St., Philada.* Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.



PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*; being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of *Intriguers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap.) "I. B. SEELEY—WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls by my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte 20oct

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have a the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ............Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Mar. 9, 1882.

SPRING MILLS, PA.

--THE HUM OF BUSINESS--

AT
Witmer, & Co's
CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT
is distinctly heard by Telephone at G. R. Spigelmyer & Co's "FAIR," and the hum of the Customers and the click of the Telegraph at the "FAIR" as clearly heard at the
SUPPLY DEPOT.
Can such things be?— and overcome us like a Summer Cloud without our special wonder?

LOCAL ITEMS.

—J. Hess has been appointed postmaster at Pine Grove Mills.

—The Farmer's Fire Insurance company met at Centre Hall on Tuesday last.

—Wm. Sandoe, the boss tailor, has put out some of the best fits ever seen in this part of the county.

—If you wish an elegant article of canned goods—No. 1—go to Sechler's grocery, and you won't be deceived.

—Subscribers changing their postoffice address this spring, will inform us, giving the old as well as the new address. tf.

—Miss Laura Keller, of Lock Haven, will give an entertainment in Hume's hall, Bellefonte, on Thursday evening, 9.

—Ladies dress goods, late styles, all under price, at the Pennsvalley bargain store in the hotel stand. A full line of every thing.

—Last week George Hazael performed the marvelous feat of traveling 600 miles in six days, in a go-as you-please race in New York City.

—The fine, mild, spring-like weather of last week, has gone, and changed to cold. Monday was rainy; Tuesday cold and windy; Wednesday clear.

—Ganoe, the bogus fox scalp Justice of Taylor twp., was taken back to prison again on Tuesday, at the request of his bondsmen, who feared he might take French leave.

—The Uriah Slack farm was sold to J. A. and Samuel Slack. Mr. J. A. Slack takes the improved part, 75 acres clear, and 20 of timber, at $4,485. The balance to Sam'l Slack.

—The nicest lot of samples ever brought to town, for spring and summer suits, can be seen with Sandoe, the tailor. He can make the nicest fitting suit you ever had.

—There is a man in Altoona who never eat a pound of meat in his life, says an exchange. The REPORTER would like to know whether he did'nt meet a girl several times?

—It looks to us as tho' a good many of our exchanges were verdant enough to pay $2 and expressage and $9 in advertising, for a little brass wire, ye clipt a bookholder. We did'nt.

—It cost Huntingdon county seventeen hundred and thirty-five dollars and ten cents to kill foxes, owls, hawks, skunks and wildcats last year; and yet Squire Ganoe don't live in Huntingdon county.

—Dinges, of the only bargain store, still has goods at cost, and below cost—goods that are without fault. This chance will not be open long. So pass up to the counter, if you would save money.

—Pure spices are hard to get these days, adulteration being practiced by many dealers. Sechler's keep the pure article always, you can rely on this. Sechler's warrant all their groceries to be fresh and pure.

—The new improved Singer Sewing Machine goes ahead of all others by 100 per cent. D. M. Cowher is the agent, wait until he comes around, and it won't take long to satisfy yourselves that the Singer is by far the easiest and best machine.

—Lewins still keeps on selling clothing at cost, to rid out his stock. Pile in for a suit, men and boys, he has 'em yet, but they are going off faster than a horse can trot. One does not need much money when buying clothing at the Philad. Branch.

—Singers will be interested in the "Howard Method," advertised in this paper. Many of the leading vocalists have been taught by Mr. Howard, who has been established in New York for many years, and always meeting with great success. Read the advertisement.

—Butter, eggs, hams, sides, shoulders, potatoes, dried fruit, all kinds of country produce, wanted at Sechler's grocery, for which they allow the bigest price in groceries at Cash prices. Farmers, take your produce to Sechler's if you want the best prices for them.

—Arbitrators at Lewisburg have decided that a lawyer cannot recover fees from a married woman on the ground that she cannot make a contract without the consent of her husband. About $1500 is claimed. Husbands might take notice of this and hereafter let the better half do the business.

—Whitman, of the Lewisburg *Journal* had a big cake voted him at a church festival in that town, the other contestant being Bro. Cornelius, of the *Chronicle*. We trust the Journal man gave him of the Chronicle a slice of it, "to keep peace in the family," because Cornelius is a good fellow too, and deserves a cake.

—The Lock Haven *Express* says: "The woman from Blachard, Centre Co., Pa., who had the one hundred and twelve pound tumor, taken from her side at the University Hospital, Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, has so far recovered, we are informed, that she will be removed to her home during the present week."

—Mr. George Durst died in this place on Wednesday morning. Mr. Durst was one of our oldest citizens and had lived in Potter township from his boyhood. His family belong to the early settlers; he was widely known. A cold which he took a few weeks ago laid him up with pneumonia, which caused his death. He was in his 82 year.

—Brachbill wishes it to be understood that he will not allow any one in the state to undersell him in furniture, and that he keeps a stock which none can compete with. His goods are first-class, and 25 per cent. can be saved by purchasing of him. If you want any thing fine and nice in the furniture line, always go to Brachbill's, Bellefonte.

—DEATH OF THOMAS BOLLINGER.—Mr. Thomas Bollinger, a very respected citizen, died at his residence in Philipsburg, on Monday morning, Feb. 27th. He was born in Aaronsburg, Centre county, Penn'a, April 10, 1823. In 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Bender, who with four sons and three daughters survive him.—Philipsburg *Journal*.

—The Pine Creek railroad, which is to be a continuation of the Reading and Catawissa, is to be pushed forward to completion the coming season. The Buffalo Express states that the Fall Brook Coal Co., has ordered 30 new engines to operate the new road to be built from Stokesdale to Williamsport. It is said that the road is to be built by Mr. Vanderbilt and operated by the Fall Brook coal company, and that it is to be completed by next November. It is reported that all the westward bound passenger trains of the Reading railroad will pass through Corning, from Corning by the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning road to Lyons, thence west by the New York Central, thus opening another through line from the east to the west.

—Warner's Safe Kidney Cure, which has gained a good reputation for all kidney diseases, such as Bright's disease, Diabetis, also Liver and Urinary diseases, for sale at the Centre Hall drug store. 2 mar 5t.

—On Tuesday evening, 7, the Y. M. C. A., of this place, held their 3rd anniversary in the Methodist church. There was a large audience present and the services throughout were very interesting. The meeting was led by the President of the Association, Mr. Samuel Krumbine. Short address was delivered by Rev. Fischer, and the Secretary's report was read by C. Dinges Select reading by Mr J. Fleming. Mr. Miller, General Secretary of the Bellefonte association, was present, and made an earnest appeal to all young men to connect themselves with this good work.

—A little boy wanted a drum. His mother, wishing to give him an impressive lesson, suggested that if he should pray for it he might receive one. So at night, when ready for bed, he knelt down and prayed:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
(I want a drum)
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
(I want a drum)
If I should die before I wake,
(I want a drum)
I pray the Lord my soul to take,
(I want a drum.)"

His father, who had been let into the secret, had meanwhile quietly placed a drum on the bed. As the youngster rose, and his eyes fell on the drum, he exclaimed in an emphatic manner, that banished all serious thoughts from the minds of his listeners: "Where the devil did that drum come from?" The anticipated benefits from that lesson may probably be considered lost.—*Ex.*

—Dinges expects to occupy his store by the first of April. The floor has been patched up, the ceiling cleaned off, and is ready for several coats of paint which will make things look better than before the fire.

—If you intend getting a new suit of clothes for this summer, stop in and see Sandoe's samples. Good fit guaranteed.

—Among the pleasant faces that visited us this week were Miss Kate Barger and Miss Kate Harpster, two of Centre Hall's fair ones.

—FOR SALE.—A Howe Sewing Machine, warranted in good order, at this office. Has drop-leaf and four drawers. tf

WHAT A MILLHEIM LADY HAS TO SAY.

For the REPORTER.

What are we coming to, if, as the editor of the Millheim *Journal* says, "Millheim *boasts* of a *Billiard saloon*." Does it also boast of the disgraceful fight, which occurred a few days ago, when one of the most prominent citizens was knocked to the floor? Does it boast of the purity of the language, and morals of those who are most frequently to be found there? Now, Mr. Editor of the *Journal*, how are we as parents to keep our boys in, or out of the temptations of the street, when old grey haired men, who for many years have confessed to be followers of the blessed Savior, and are prominent members of christian churches, are to be found there? What are we to think of the religion of one who says, "There is no harm in it?" Truly Millheim has a right to boast, and if there is no harm in it, and is a proper place for our fathers and husbands, we, as their daughters and wives, may well imitate their example and spend an evening there too. L.

BELLEFONTE'S LATEST SENSATION—AN HEIRESS DETERMINED TO MARRY A PENNILESS YOUNG MAN AND TAKE HER FORTUNE ALONG.

On September 6, 1871, Mr. M. Thompson Milliken, a wealthy resident of Bellefonte, died, and left the bulk of his property to his daughter, Clara V. Milliken, who at that time was about eleven years of age. By the provisions of this will Samuel Milliken and Reuben B. Valentine were appointed executors of the estate and guardian of the young lady. Mr. Samuel Milliken, however, refused to continue in charge of the estate after Miss Clara attained her majority, and another uncle, Mr. James Milliken, was so informed. The latter gentleman was urged to take charge of the estate, and finally consented to do so on certain conditions, one of which was that he would accept no compensation for his services as trustee. On the 23d of April, 1881, a deed of trust from Clara V. Milliken was made to James Milliken by which he assumed entire control of her estate.

In the meantime the young lady had been highly educated, and last year, in company with her uncle, took a trip to Europe to receive the finishing touches. On her return in the fall, her engagement to Mr. Courtland D. Evans, of Plainfield, N. J., was announced. About this time the father of the young man, who by the way had not reached his majority, learned of the deed of trust and immediately se about to have the same set aside. A bill in equity was entered by the young lady in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to have the deed of trust set aside and a receiver appointed. Able counsel were engaged on both sides, and the case was argued in this city last week, but was adjourned to Bellefonte. The case came up on Monday before Judges Mayer and Orvis, and the closing argument was made on Tuesday morning by Gen. James Beaver, on the part of the defendant, James Milliken, and by Edmund Blanchard, Esq., for the plaintiff, Clara V. Milliken. The papers are now in the hands of the Court, and the probabilities are that the case will go to the Supreme Court.

The young lady is highly accomplished, and comes from one of the best and oldest families in Centre county. Mr. James Milliken is well known throughout the whole state as a gentleman of integrity, culture and great wealth. The young man in the case is a commercial traveler for a New York house, without present fortune, or expectancy, unless it be what he expects through his wife, as the value of her estate is about $100,000 Taken all together, it may very properly be termed "a celebrated case."

March 16 is Andrew Jackson's birthday.

Conkling has not yet said "yes" or "no" as to judgeship.

And now they have a story from Utah that Brigham Young is still alive, and will appear one of these days as resurrected.

The Lock Haven *Express* states that the strike of the axe makers at Mill Hall, Centre county, has been adjusted by a majority of the men withdrawing from the Knights of Labor and resuming work.

A sad picture was presented one day last week on the road west of Indianapolis. A wagon on its way to the insane asylum contained a woman of unsound mind In her arms, pressed to her bosom, was the lifeless body of an infant. Three other little ones, whose destiny was the poor house, were crouched in the wagon shivering and cold. By the woman's side sat the husband, with his head bowed in sorrow. A pair of handcuffs were locked around his wrists. The family of six was to be rudely separated, perhaps forever Their destinations were the asylum, the poorhouse, the jail and the grave. The mother, it is understood, would not consent to her removal unless she could take her dead child along. The father's crime was stealing food for his wife and little ones.

FIRE AT VICKSBURG.

Lewisburg, March 6.—The Great Western Hotel, situated at the small town of Vicksburg, in this county, about four miles west of this place, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. It is impossible to tell the cause of the fire, or whether it was insured. The building was leased by the widow of the late Benjamin Hauck, of this place.

THE LARGEST LAND OWNERS.

Chicago, February 14.—The very large tract of land set aside by the State of Texas to pay for the erection of a new State House has been transferred by the State during the past two days to Abner Taylor, C B Farwell and John V. Farwell, of Chicago, and A. C. Babcock, of Canton, Ill., who will furnish the necessary funds for erecting the building. This domain is larger than the State of Connecticut and four times larger than Rhode Island. It is the northwest corner of the State and the survey extends south a distance of 197 miles, with an average width of 27 miles. Two railways are already projected through this section of the State. The transfer of this land is probably the largest sale ever made to private individuals, and the purchasers are the largest land owners in the world.

For weakness of any kind take Peruna.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING ALONG THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Large Section of Country Under Water.

Memphis, March 2.—Private letters from Riverton, Miss., 150 miles below memphis and 175 miles above Vicsburg, says the levee broke Monday night and the loss of property is fearful. Many people were drowned. Among the number was Ben Hoyne, shipping clerk of Frank & Reinich. He tried to go to the assistance of Mrs. Bradshaw and was drawn into the channel of the break and drowned. The stock is all drowned and there are no provisions for the poor people to subsist on.

The break occurred about 100 yards above Duncan's. We have sent to Terrene for the steamer Plowboy to come and take the women and children to Memphis. They are suffering greatly, having lost everything they possessed, and the clothing they have on their bodies is all they saved. It is impossible to describe the fearful havoc of destruction the waters have made. Besides the break at Riverton there are two more, one at Wright's one mile below, and another at Judge Miles' place, two miles above Riverton. Mules, horses, cows, goats and houses pass by continually. Add to these the falling and crashing of timber, and you have a faint idea of the condition of things. In the Duncan House there must be no less than twenty-five women and children, and a good many more huddled together on the levee.

It is pitiful to see them, half naked, frozen and hungry. Every house in Riverton, except Duncan's, has either floated off or is so badly damaged by the washing away of blocks that they will be unfit for habitation when the water declines. The levee in front of the Duncan House is weak, and there is danger of its breaking. The storehouse of Matt Miller, together with his stock of goods, floated off and were lost.

TOWNS UNDER WATER.

Cairo, March 2.—The figures do not show extremity here, but this is accounted for by the breaks that have occurred in the levees near Belmont, Mo., and between Belmont and Osceola, Ark. All through this vast area of country the waters are pouring in mighty volumes into the head waters of the St. Francis river, overflowing the entire St. Francis river valley to a depth of fourteen inches deeper than was ever before known. This large body of water again finds its way back into the main channel just below Helena, Ark., and has caused the greatest disaster to the people below, from Council Bend, Ark., forty miles south of Memphis, to Friar's Point, Miss. The river is a foot higher than it was at the great flood of 1862, and is still rising at the rate of two inches a day. At Arkansas City the water has invaded every dwelling. Half of Helena, Ark., is under water.

WRECK AND RUIN.

New Orleans, March 2.—A Greenville, (Miss.), dispatch says: There was a perfect wreck of the Bolivar levee yesterday morning. The Riverton, Wade, Clay and Badgat levees broke through, and the Concordia is reported to have broken the day before These breaks will overflow every plantation in Bolivar county.

Clay and Badgat are the largest levees in the district, except Hushpuckana. Several lives are reported lost. Rosedale, the county seat of Bolivar, is six feet under water. The "Ledger" office and other houses have been washed away. Clark's front levee on Lake Beulah is gone. This overflows what was left of Bolivar county. Williams' Bayou levee, in this county, is broken. All of northern Washington and the back lands throughout Issaquena and Sharkey will go under. A number of people were drowned at Everton. Their cries for help were heartrending. Many people had narrow escapes from drowning.

HIGHEST WATER EVER KNOWN.

Cairo, Ill., March 1.—The people of this place have really not suffered any inconvenience in consequence of the terrible floods which have spread such disaster along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. The water was higher than ever before known, a mark made by Abraham Bird, the pioneer of this portion of this country, showing the high water of 1815 was covered fourteen inches by the recent rise. The high water of 1867 was eleven inches lower than the recent year, as shown by the Government water gauge.

ABOUT SIBERIA.

Some Facts About the Country Not Generally Known.

Mr Geo. Keenan, in lecturing on Siberia, seems to have the intention of striking a blow at American pride. Note this passage:

"The first thing with regard to Siberia, which it seems necessary to emphasize, is its enormous geographical extent The lecturer said, after giving the figures showing the boundaries of Siberia: 'If it were practicable to take the whole United States and set it down in the middle of Siberia, it would nowhere touch the boundaries of Siberia, and you could then take all the States of Europe, with the single exception of Russia, and pack them within the remaining margin, without crowding any of them or cutting off the corners; and even after this there would be more than a million square miles of Siberian territory to spare.'"

Having thus laid out the land, Mr. Keenan sailed into his subject, as follows;

"Such a vast country as this embraced many varieties of topography, climate and scenery. The speaker divided the country into three broad east and west zones or belts of country. The first was the great northern tundra or the trackless region of moss steppes extending along the entire Arctic seacoast, from Nova Zembla to Behring Strait. The second was the great region which, with occasional breaks, occupies a wide belt through the entire country, from the Ural Mountains to the Okhotsk Sea. The third was the fertile and arable region which lies along the Central Asiatic and Mongoham frontier, and extended from Perm and Orenburg to the mouth of the Amoor. The northern coast of Siberia is the most barren and inhospitable part of the whole Russian Empire For hundreds of miles back from the Arctic Ocean the whole country consists almost entirely of great, desolate steppes, known to the Russians as tundras, which in summer are almost impassable wastes of brownish-gray Arctic moss, saturated with water, and in winter trackless deserts of snow, drifted and packed by polar gales into long, hard, fluted waves. The tundra has a foundation of permanently frozen ground. Under the moss there is a thick stratum of eternal frost—beginning in winter at the surface of the ground and in summer twenty to thirty inches below the surface, and extending to a depth of many hundred feet. At all times and seasons this land of moss tundras is a land of desolation. Its climate is the severest in the known world. Volkoyansk, a lonely Russian settlement, is the Asiastic pole of cold. The mean temperature of the entire year is 4 degrees above zero. The mean temperature for January is 55 degrees below. In 1869 it fell once to 81 below. The zone of forests is next. It has an area of hundreds of thousands of square miles, and stretches almost entirely across Siberia. South Siberia is a beautiful and picturesque country, and presents in summer nothing to suggest an Arctic region. The soil is rich and vegetation luxuriant. The winter there is not more severe than in Minnesota, and the summers are warmer than in many parts of Central Europe."

A TROUBLESOME PRISONER KILLED.

Georgetown, Ohio, March 2.—Chas. Fry, in jail under an indictment for burning a barn with intent to prejudice an insurance company, was shot and instantly killed last evening by J. P. Helbling, jr., son of the Sheriff. Fry was a young and powerful mulatto and had been breaking the furniture in his cell. When the Sheriff went to give him his supper Fry made a murderous assault upon him, whereupon young Helbling fired a shot which killed the prisoner.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues, and $2.25 in advance, will receive for one year the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 column paper. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

Overworked men and women, persons of sedentary habits, and others whose system needs recuperation, nerves toned and muscles strengthened, should use Brown's Iron Bitters.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

Richmond, Ind., Feb. 28.—On opening the door of the country schoolhouse situated one mile north of Salem, Adams county, this State, this morning, some children discovered the teacher, Miss Emma Numbers, lying on the floor with one arm cut off, her tongue torn out and her neck pinned to the flooring with a large dirk knife A subsequent examination showed that she had been brutally assaulted after a desperate struggle, and that she had then been stabbed to death with the knife. Before leaving her assailants (as it is believed that one man did not commit the deed alone) had cut her tongue out to make sure that she would not recover and divulge their names. After the last blow the knife was left in her neck, the point passing nearly through the boards in the floor. A search was at once instituted, but the perpetrators have not yet been discovered. The schoolhouse stands on a low, swampy piece of land which divides the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Mississippi, one passing off through the Wabash and the other through the St. Mary Rive. The county is comparatively undeveloped. A few miles to the east, in Paulding county, Ohio, there is scarcely a break in the forest, and an old and strongly organized band of horse thieves make their headquarters in it. They have many confederates, and it is believed that some of them are the guilty parties. Miss Numbers left her boarding place early to build the fire before the children arrived, and when she opened the door she was confronted by the men who took her life. They did their work quickly, and were gone before the first children turned into the road that leads to the schoolhouse. Miss Numbers was about eighteen years old and the daughter of one of the leading merchants of Decatur, the county seat, where she graduated in the public schools last spring. She is described as having been a very pretty girl and the object of much attention from the young men of her native place, where she was highly respected.

THREE INDIANS SENT TO THE HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS.

San Francisco, March 3.—A dispatch from Fort Grant, Arizona, says: Three Indians, Dead Shot, Dandy Jim, and Skippy, were hanged at five minutes past one to-day. They mounted the scaffold laughing and showed no signs of fear. They said they were happy and would soon meet their friends. They shook hands with all on the platform, and after prayer by the Chaplain the trap was sprung. The men died without a struggle. Arrangements worked well, and nothing occurred to delay the execution.

A GREAT BUT DIRTY CITY.

A London correspondent of the Buffalo Courier writes: "Notwithstanding London is conceded to be the largest, wealthiest, and greatest commercial city in the world, it is to me the most dirty, muddy and uninviting city at this time of the year I ever visited. Its population is now over 4 500 000. It is said to cover more than 80,000 acres of ground, or 122 square miles It contains more Jews than Palestine does, and more Roman Catholics than Rome In various directions there are some twelve continuous miles of houses, and it is believed if its beer shops and gin palaces were placed side by side they would stretch a distance of eighty miles. The water supply of London is immense and averages 50 000 000 gallons daily. Its streets are lighted by 400 0 0 gas lamps, in addition to which 5.000 electric lights have recently been introduced.

TRAGICAL CONCLUSION OF THE NIHILIST TRIALS.

St Petersburg, March 3.—General Ignatieff was called to Gatschina to-day to discuss the question whether effect should or should not be given to the sentences of death passed on the ten Nihilists. Three, as already telegraphed, will escape the hangman. The remainder seem doomed, though General Ignatieff is credited with a wish to save them. The executions, however, will not take place for nearly a fortnight. Contrary to the usual custom the definite sentence will not be read over to the condemned prisoners till the 9th of March, four days before the anniversary of the late Emperor's assassination. It is hoped by deferring the execution till after the 13 inst. that the Nihilists will be induced to refrain from any fresh mischief. The report that Alexandroff, Emelianoff's counsel, is to be transported has been contradicted. The sentences passed upon the woman Terentieff, on Klotochevitch and on Trigoni were coupled with a recommendation to the Emperor to reduce them from twenty to four years' hard labor. That passed on Lustig was coupled with a recommendation to reduce it to ten years.

When their sentences were read the Jew Freidenssohn, the woman Jakinss and the woman Lebedeff showed some emotion, but they soon resumed their ironical air, while Terentieff, who was expected to be condemned to death, treated with contempt his sentence of twenty years' hard labor, only making an exclamation. A gendarme motioned to her to hold her tongue. She repelled him, saying, "Begone! or I will smash your face for you" Emilianoff, who had acted by advice of his counsel, on hearing himself condemned to death was completely overwhelmed, and gave his counsel a look which seemed to say, "You deceived me, and it was not worth while paying the comedy which dictated to me." Teterka, who looked more than ever like a raging brute, gave a tremendous blow with his fist to Merkouloff, who was about to rush upon him when he was held back by the gendarmes. On Teterka and Merkouloff being removed their cries were heard outside by the people in the hall.

JEWISH RESTORATION OF JERUSALEM—WHO WILL BE THEIR KING.

[New York Correspondence Boston —Traveler.]

Apropos of the Jews, I heard a story the other day that admirably illustrates their intense belief in the future. It was told me by a poet:

"A few years ago I was visiting at the house of——, in New York, and there was a brilliant company assembled there. One evening there was a reception and among the people who came was a gentleman of such a noble mein, such lofty features, such a superb and dignified presence, such a placid serenity, such a manly beauty in every line of his face and person, that as he moved in the crowd I couldn't turn my eyes away from him He seemed to hold me with a spell. I think he was the handsomest man I ever saw; it wasn't merely physical beauty, it was spiritual beauty as well His whole face was radiant with the 'solar light.' He had very dark eyes—large Oriental eyes—a leonine mass of black hair, and was full-bearded I was so facinated by him that I hardly felt like talking, but after a while found myself seated beside a charming Jewess, Miss ——X, a young woman full of enthusiasm for her race, and proud to talk of it.

"'Oh,' said she, 'the day is not far distant when we shall go back to Jerusalem. We are accumulating wealth and power that we may bring them together there and make it like the city of a dream The great bankers, the Rothschilds, and the rest will bring their wealth there, and we shall rebuild the temple with their treasures. We have the capacity to do great things. Our blood makes good leaders. Beaconsfield is a Jew, Jules Simon is a Jew, and there is Hebrew blood in Gambetta's veins. Then in the art we have shown our capacity for success—hark, they're playing one of the 'Songs Without Words'—Mendelssohn was a Jew, Rachel was a Jewess; there is no knowing to what hights we might rise if the feet of the world were taken off our necks, as it will be, as it surely will be, for God has promised—your God and mine.'

"'Then,' said the poet, 'you'll choose you a King—one of the Rothschilds, I suppose.'

"'No, no, we have our King. Our King must be of the lineage of David.'

"'And can you find a son of David after all these centuries?'

"'Oh, yes It is part of our religion to keep the family records. There must be a setting straight of genealogies at every week of week years (forty-nine years.) We know where to find our King—he is already chosen, waiting to be crowned.'

Poet.—And where is he now?

"'There,' said the Jewess, and she pointed to the man who had so facinated me. 'It is the Baron——, of London; he is recognized by all who keep the faith as the one upon whose head the crown would be placed if the day of restoratian should come to-morrow.'"

We make the following liberal offer, good until April 1st, 1882: Any of our present subscribers sending us the name of a new subscriber, and paying his own and that of the new, in advance, for one year, we will send the Chicago *Weekly News* FREE to both one year. No better offer out.

The nearest infallible remedy is Peruna.

PECULIAR PEOPLE.

EARLY ACCOUNTS OF THE MYSTERIOUS ZUNI INDIANS.

Their Houses, Industries, Manufactures and Religion.

Chicago, March 1.—Prof. Cushing, who is at the head of the delegation of Zuni Indians who are en route to Plymouth Rock to engage in a traditional religious ceremony of their tribe, furnishes the following interesting story of these aboriginals to the Associated Press:

They present in their past history and present modes of life features and peculiarities which stamp them as one of the most interesting branches of the great aboriginal race so rapidly fading away. Their home is in the north-western corner of the territory of New Mexico, some two hundred miles due west from the Rio Grande, in the centre of a very fertile tract of land, watered by a pretty rivulet, an affluent of the Colorado Chiquito. Here they raise a sufficiency of the cereals, great quantities of peaches and watermelons, and an abundance of vegetables suited to their tastes, such as onions, squashes, pumpkins and chile. Their houses are of stone, laid in mud, rising to the hight of seven stories from the ground, and lighted by windows of selenite, or glassy sulphate of lime—a mineral well suited for this purpose, and found in abundance in New Mexico.

While the influence of advancing civilization has made itself felt upon their modes of life, the conservatism of the Indian nature is strongly exemplified in the tenacity with which they adhere to old-time customs and old-time laws. The stranger

ENTERING THEIR VILLAGE

of 1,800 inhabitants would be greatly impressed by seeing them enter their houses by ladders reaching from the ground to the roof of the first story, from that again to the second, and so on. To make the explanation more intelligible, it should be borne in mind that each story recedes from the one below, the roof of the outer line of rooms in each story forming a terrace for the front line of rooms in the story just above. To enter one of these houses, it is generally necessary to ascend by a ladder to the roof of the special house or apartment and reascend by another; the process showing that in days long gone by the Zunis were much exposed to hostile incursions from some source and had to resort to the means of defense afforded by the simple expedient of drawing up on the roof after them the ladder which had been employed in the ascent. The travelers need not feel lonesome while climbing to the crest of these low roofs. An endless stream of naked little children and mangy dogs nearly always keep them company. It is a fact, absurd as it may seem, that many of the youngsters to be seen going up and down these ladders are too young to walk any great distance after reaching the ground. As for the dogs, it must be admitted that they make the ascent and descent with the dignity of Roman Senators.

The Zuni interiors present many effective genre scenes, which some bright artist would do well to reproduce upon canvas. The "living room" varies in size from thirty feet in length by twelve in width to sixty feet in length by twenty-five in width. The ceiling is formed of smoke-blackened pine logs, covered with layers of cottonwood or willow branches, upon which last a mass of

WELL TEMPERED CLAY

is firmly packed. The roof is in no case over eight feet from the floor, but the rooms are usually well lighted and fairly ventilated.

Old and young squaws may be seen at almost any hour grinding corn between flat stones, called "metales," weaving blankets and bright sashes from the wool of their flocks of sheep, or engaged assiduously in the work of preparing the evening meal. Each day witnesses a complete change in their bill of fare; but, whatever they may have to eat, a portion is always laid courteously and respectfully before the visitor Stewed mutton, stewed peaches, and the blue wyavel bread, all served in earthenware bowels of domestic manufacture and unique design, form part of nearly every repast, and are by no means unpleasant to the taste. In manufactures, the Zunis have made great progress. Blankets, pottery and silverware are the principal items, each being excellent in its way, and the pottery quaint and beautiful. Historically, the Zunis have been known since the date of the discovery of Florida by the ill-fated expedition landed at Tampa Bay, under Panfilo de Nawaezin 1526. The description given of the Zunis at that early date answers with accuracy to-day, with the limitation, already noted, of the slight impress made by civilization upon their domestic life, and the further one that their religion, which then celebrated all its ceremonials freely, now performs many in secret and in underground chambers, called "Estufas."

At the time of the Spanish discovery the Zunis offered up human sacrifices and worshiped idols. Idols are still revered among them, though the immolation of human beings has, happily, long since been discontinued. They possess a ritual, preserved in a language transmitted orally, so archaic that it has, far beyond the memory of man, ceased to form part of the vernacular. Their ceremonies are of the most elaborate and impressive nature, and once seen cannot soon be forgotten.

THE LARGEST CAVE ON EARTH.

The Newly Found Kentucky Cave—Its Catacombs, Mummies and Masonic Emblems.

[From the Grayson Advocate.]

The great cave lately discovered here has been visited by a multitude of people from various points of the United States. We think that Leitchfield is destined to become the great "Mecca" of the world for the Masonic fraternity, and scientists generally.

For the last two weeks no one has been admitted to the cave except upon presenting a written permit from Mr. Rogers, and those who have been fortunate enough to obtain admission have been principally scientists from abroad, who journeyed here to see the great wonder for themselves. It was necessary to take this step, as the cave was rapidly being despoiled of its contents. Indeed, several of the mummies and some of the smaller Masonic emblems were carried off before Mr. Rogers—or, in fact, any of our citizens—realized the importance of the discovery, and of preserving the contents of the cave intact. The subterranean river has been so swollen from the excessive rains of the last month that no explorations have been made in the avenues beyond it. Excavations have been made, however, in the chambers or catacombs where the mummies and Masonic emblems were found, and in the vicinity of the pyramid, and several tablets with queer hieroglyphics have been dug up, also some bronze and copper vases and pieces of pottery. A mound was opened and found to contain six well-preserved mummies, reposing in regular order with feet radiating from the centre.

In the discovery of this cave the key is undoubtedly found that will unlock the mystery of the pre historic race of America, and also prove their identity with the ancient Egyptian race, who undoubtedly crossed over and peopled this continent, built temples, and flourished in a high degree of civilization until wiped out of existence by the ruthless band of the savage. The caves of Kentucky undoubtedly afforded them shelter and protection, and were used as a sort of catacomb for the storage of all that was near and dear to them, including their illustrious dead. Such at least seems to have been the case in this instance, whether this theory will apply to the other caves of Kentucky or not.

Many beautiful formations have been discovered during the last week. The stalactites and stalagmites glisten like so many million diamonds. The pillars and columns of alabaster are beautiful beyond description, and its wonders will have to be seen to be fully appreciated.

NOTICE.

An opportunity for satisfactory and profitable employment suitable for almost any person, is offered by an enterprising firm who have just issued a low priced useful work for everybody, which they call the "THE POCKET MANUAL." Dr Tiffany says "it is an admirable work, constantly needed." The N. Y. Independent says "A sort of cyclopedia in the vest pocket." The Philad. Ledger says "It is surprising how much important matter has been stowed away in this convenient form." Our State Librarian says "I should think every one would want a copy"—Scores of others indorse it in equally emphatic terms, and all seem to agree with The National Journal of Education which says "It is one of the most useful and convenient books ever published, in every respect a model, and the pith of many volumes." Town, City and County agents are wanted. Complete samples with terms &c. for $1 25, or particulars for stamp, by applying to F C RIFFEL & CO., 138 N. Ninth St. Philad.

We judge there is a good chance for some one to handle this work in this county. 9mar5t

All ladies know their faces are more attractive when free from pimples. Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular among them, because it banishes impurities from blood and skin and makes the face glow and the eye sparkle with health.

The United Brethren Conference at Harrisburg on Monday adopted a resolution censuring President Arthur for returning to the former custom of using intoxicating beverages on state occasions at the White House.

CENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.	W. F Reber	Bellefonte
Bellefonte, S. W.	Chas Smith	Bellefonte
Bellefonte, W W	J Cchofield	Bellefonte
Howard		
Milesburg	C K Essington	Milesb'rg
Millheim	A Walters	Millheim
Philipsburg	D W Holt	Philipsburg
Unionville	J C Smith	Fleming
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	C A M'Laughlin	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hipple	Pine Glen
College	Frank Taylor	Lemont
Curtin	Fred Robb	Howard
Ferguson, O P	A J Orndorf	Pine Grove
Ferguson, N P	J H Hebering	R. Sp'gs
Gregg, S P	M L Rishel	Spring Mills
Gregg, N P	B Limbert	Spring Mills
Haines	G M Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	A T Gray	Halfmoon
Harris	J Gilliland	Boalsburg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	John Q Miles	Julian
Liberty	W H Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	J J Hoy	Walker
Miles	Geo Haines	Wolf's Store
Patton	D L Meek	Buffalo Run
Penn	H E Duck	Millheim
Potter, S P	G W Spangler	Tusseyville
Potter, N P	J Witmer Wolf	CentreHall
Rush	Wm Cullen	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	Wm Haines	Snow Shoe
Spring	T M Barnhart	Bellefonte
Taylor	Vinton Beckwith	Fowler
Union	Christian Hoover	Fleming
Walker	A Kreamer	Hublersburg
Worth	W G Morrison	Port Matilda

R H FORSTER, Chairman.
H. A. MCKEE, Secretary.

MARRIED.

On February 23, by Rev. W. O Wright, Mr. Henry B Meyer and Miss Anna M. Seibert, all of Buffalo Run, Centre county, Pa.

On February 23, by Rev. Alfred Keser, Samuel Boob and Sarah F. Harpster, both of Ferguson township, Centre county.

DIED.

On 17 ult., near Madisonburg, Margaret wife of John Fishar, aged 89 years, 8 months and 25 days.

On the 27th of Feb., at Spring Mills, Elsie, daughter of John W. and Ellen Krumrine, aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days.

AUDIT MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the Auditors of Potter twp., will be held at the house of David Meyer, Centre Hall, on Monday, March 13, to audit the accounts of the various township officers, and when all others interested will attend. A. C. RIPKA, Auditor.

NEW MILL AT PL. GAP.—Mr Haag would inform the public that the Pleasant Gap steam mill is now in successful operation. He pays the highest price for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Barley and Buckwheat. Superior wheat and buckwheat flour constantly on hand. Give the new mill a trial, and you will be pleased with its work. tf

THE SUMMER SESSION of Spring Mills Academy will begin Monday, April 17, 1882 Tuition $10, $13 and $16 for term of twenty weeks, Boarding reasonable. For further information call on or address LEWIS REITER, A. B., Principal, Spring Mills, Pa. 2mar 6t.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE

The spring term of this Academy, located at Centre Hall, Pa., will begin on the 10th of April, 1882.

All persons desiring a thorough English or Classical Education, are respectfully invited to attend its sessions. Tuition from $4 to $8 per term. Boarding at very reasonable rates. For further particulars address W. P. HOSTERMAN, A. B., 23feb4t Centre Hall, Pa. Principal.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.20
Rye 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 75c.
Cloverseed, 4 50 to 5.00
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 30c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 7c
Bacon or side, 7c
Eggs per doz. 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

WM. B. KRAPE,
NEW JEWELRY, STATIONERY & BOOK STORE,
at Spring Mills.
Jewelry, Stationery and Books of all kinds, cheap as the cheapest in the county. WATCHES REPAIRED at reasonable charges and satisfaction guaranteed, He will keep all goods usually kept in a first class Jewelry Store. 23 feb 3m.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Sale, near the Red Mill, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, the following personal property: One one-yearling colt, 2 milch cows, one soon to be fresh, 2 head young cattle, 4 shoats, 1 Geiser threshing machine, mounted eight horse power, 1 new improved Buckeye reaper, 1 grain drill, 1 hay rake, sulkey cultivator, corn scraper, fanning mill, two-horse sled, corn fodder by the shock, long straw by the bundle, rakes, forks, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known by T. F. ROYER.
Jos NEFF, Auc't

PUBLIC SALE. The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence west of Centre Hill, on FRIDAY, March 17, the following described personal property: One cow, 2 shoats, 2 breeding sows, 1 calf three months old, 1 grain drill, hay rake, hay ladders, Champion reaper with self rake and dropper attachment, one Buckeye cultivator, Millheim cultivator, 3 harrows, threshing machine and shaker, 2 South Bend plows, cornplanter, 2 small cultivators, 2 hay ropes 2 hay forks, elevator and track, 1 cornscraper. 1 grain cradle, 1 sleigh, 1 roller, 1 set of chairs, self feeding coal stove, horse gears, a lot of cow chains and many other articles.
Sale to commence 1 o'clock when terms will be made known by FELIX BURKHOLDER.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be offered at public sale, at Spring Mills, on Saturday, MARCH 28, the following described personal property of the undersigned: One horse, 1 set of buggy harness, set of truck harness, 4 shoats, 1 sow, 8 small pigs, 1 heifer, two years old, 1 buggy, 2 splendid bag wagons, 1 two seated cutter, spring wagon, 1 spring wagon tongue, 1 outting box, several hand saws, grind stone. Also numerous articles of household goods, and kitchen furniture, viz: 1 fine centre table, chairs, tables, beds and bedsteads, 1 iron kettle, three stoves, 1 a cooking range, 1 copper kettle, meat vessel, etc.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known. W. A. KERLIN.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public sale on Nittany Mt., near Centre Hall, on Faiday, March 10: 4 horses, 2 colts, cows and young cattle, 15 shoats and two breeding sows, 1 reaper and mower, 2 good 2-horse wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, corn planter, horse power drill, horsegears, bridles, halters, hayfork, rope and pulley, forks and chains, also household furniture. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. J. C. DALE

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Jacob Bitner, dec'd, near Spring Mills, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22 1882, the following personal property to wit; Six good horses, 11 shoats, 2 breeding sows, 10 head young cattle, 9 milch cows, 2 buggies, 3 road wagons, 1 spring wagon 1 new buckeye reaper and mower, hay rake, plows, harrows, corn planter, corn scraper, corn sheller threshing machine, 1 grain drill, wheeled cultivator, horse power, fanning mill, clover huller, horse gears, bags, log chains, wheat, corn and oats by the bushel, &c. Also numerous articles of household goods and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known by
H. F. BITNER,
Executor of Jacob Bitner.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."
ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Sam'l M'Clellan dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
FRANCES V. M'CLELLAN,
3mar6t. Adm'r, Spring Mills.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.— In the matter of the estate of David Ertle, dec'd.
The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to ascertain and make report of advancements to heirs of David Ertle, dec'd, and make distribution of funds in the hands of Samuel Gramley, trustee of said decendents real estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest at his office in Bellefonte, Monday, March 20th, 1882, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of his appointment.
ELLIS L. ORVIS,
16febtd. Auditor.

BRIDGE LETTING. Sealed proposals for the mason work of an iron bridge at Osceola, will be received at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, (where specifications can be seen) until March 14, at 11 o'clock. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved
Attest, W. Miles Walker, Clerk.
JNO WOLF, A. J. GREIST, H. C. CAMPBELL, Com'rs.
16f4t

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that I will pay no debt whatever contracted by my son, D. M Rossman, after this date, unless upon my written order. DAVID ROSSMAN,
3mar3t. Spring Township.

FARM FOR SALE.—The valuable farm, known as the Van Valzah farm, 1 mile west of Centre Hall, 127 acres, good house, new barn, and all other outbuildings, running water and land highly productive, is offered for sale at a bargain. For further particulars, apply at Centre Hall, to F. KURTZ,
tf. Agent.

NOTICE.—David Treaster of the township of Potter, in the county of Centre, applies for sixty acres of land, situate in said township of Potter and county of Centre, adjoining lands of John Fortney, Jacob Strohm, John Mitterling, William Colyer, on the North, Jacob Meese, Jacob Runkle and David Young, on the South, on which tract there has never been a settlement or improvement.
DAVID TREASTER,
9mar3t Tusseyville.

WANTED FARMERS and DEALERS TO KNOW
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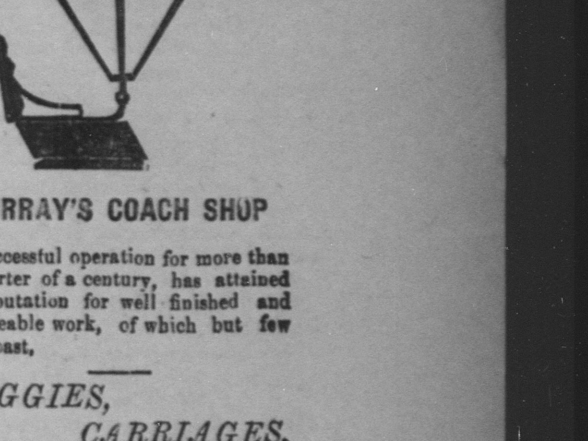
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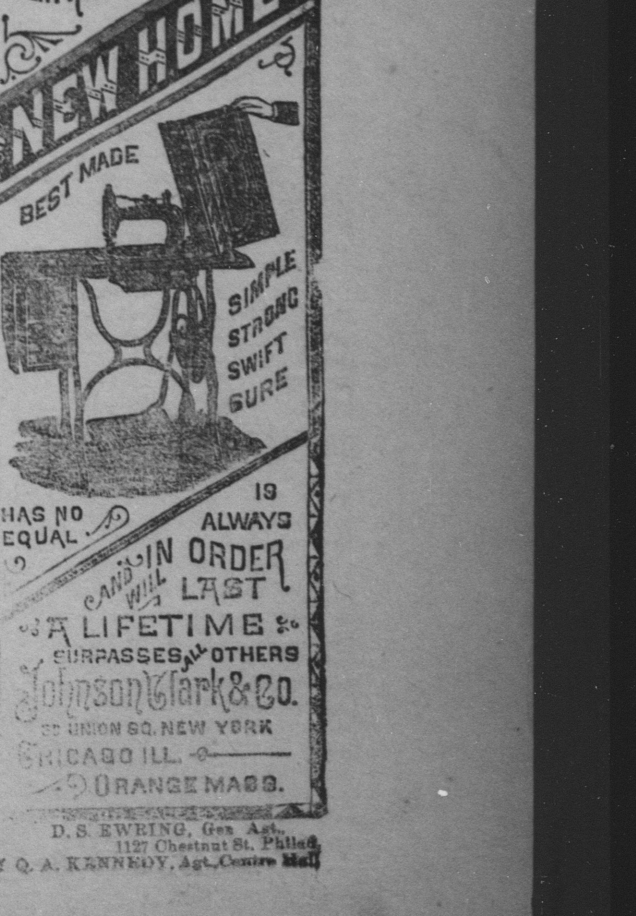
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FLORIDA ALLIGATORS.

Their Food, Their Habits and Their Commercial Value.

The alligators are mostly of the red eyed species, which are noted for their size and ferocity, and when met on land are not much disposed to turn out of their course for anything; so that not many people care to meet them in their rambles. An immense fellow who lay about 200 yards from the shore allowed us to paddle within 100 feet of him, so that I had a fine view of his vicious eyes and general ugliness. It was fully two feet from his nostrils to his eyes, and he must have been nearly or quite twelve feet long. As we approached nearer he settled slowly out of sight, sinking so easily as not to cause a ripple upon the almost glassy surface of the waters, as he disappeared.

It seems that these strange creatures are almost as much at home on land as in the water, and, contrary to my previous understanding of their habits, they are frequently found a mile from any body of water, especially at night, when they wander about from one pond or lake to another. They are very destructive of stock, and are especially fond of hogs, and as all stock runs at large in this country, they catch great numbers of them. Calves and yearlings are also a favorite diet of these monsters, and even full-grown cows and steers are frequently pulled into the lake by them and devoured. Whenever you see a bob-tailed cow in Florida, which is not infrequently the case near the numerous lakes and ponds, it is safe to presume that she has been wrestling with an alligator, and would, if she could, "a tale unfold."

A gentleman living about two miles from Lochloosa lake told me that on one occasion he was driving a lot of cattle across a stream that empties into it, when all at once they began running and bellowing. Running forward he saw an immense alligator had seized a fine yearling, not by the tail but by the body, being so large that he had actually grasped the yearling's body in his mouth, as a pig would an ear of corn. And although he could not of course raise it from the ground, he did by his weight and the strength of his huge jaws crush it to the earth. The owner of the cattle tried to make the 'gator let go by striking him over the head with his cow-whip. Failing in this he rode rapidly back for his gun and was followed on his return by his dog. By this time the 'gator had released his hold, and the yearling lay in the road nearly dead. Riding up within twenty feet, the gentleman discharged a heavy load of buckshot at the alligator's head, which only served to infuriate the brute, and he at once made a rush at the dog. Thereupon the gentleman approached until he could almost touch the 'gator with the muzzle of his gun and discharged the other barrel at a point just back of the shoulder, causing the animal to retreat into the bushes, and he was found next morning on the shore of the lake stiff and dead. He measured fifteen feet in length.

Alligators are being hunted very extensively of late for their teeth and hides. Their teeth are mounted with gold and made into earrings, necklaces, watch charms, etc., and are worth from one to five dollars per pound. The hides are worth a dollar to a dollar and a half each, green. Over 400 have been killed in Lochloosa lake alone. Fire hunting at night is the most successful mode of capturing them, if not the safest. Two men and a boat are required. One paddles while the other has an immense bull's-eye lantern fastened on top of his head, the light of which attracts the alligators to the surface and blinds them so that the boat can be run right against them. Then the man with the light thrusts the muzzle of a heavy caliber rifle within six inches of the creature's head and fires, immediately proceeding to haul him aboard, to which effort the 'gater lends what strength he may have left; his great desire on being mortally hurt is to get out of the water. And if one feels the boat after being shot, he will attempt to climb in himself if not entirely dead. A native alligator hunter whom I met on the shore of the lake yesterday told me that he had seen as many as eighty 'gators at one time during one of these night hunts, and that he could hear and feel their noses "plump" against his boat as they swam rapidly toward the light, their eyes being too much dazzled to distinguish the boat until they ran against it. On coming so abruptly in contact with the boat's sides they would back off a little distance to investigate.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The Bazaar, Constantinople.

My guide led me through the dusty passages, heaped on either hand with ancient furniture, carpets, arms, embroideries, antique china, horse trappings, old plate, skins, trays, superb old braziers lately fashionable as jardinieres, Indian and Turkish naguilleys, Albanian girdles and belts, inlaid work of Tripoli, and gold-fretted silks of Aleppo—briefly, with all forms and sorts of articles which we are used to term "curios." The merchants sat cross-legged among their goods upon a faded carpet or a bald leopard skin—pushing Armenians; noisy Jews in European dress or something like it: slow Turks; sallow, slender, smiling Banniahs; waxed-face Persians, neat and trim. My little Greek exchanged a word here and there, and upon the information he received we changed our course several times.

Among the oddities to be observed—by the observant—in this oddest maze is the system of "passing a word along." It is kept secret—that is, a stranger does not easily obtain a clew to its mysteries. But so much came to my knowledge through watching that I gained a general idea. My guide would ask somebody at the gates—perhaps an individual stationed for that purpose—"Where is the Tchirkess, in such and such costume, who has a basin for sale?" And forthwith the inquiry is flashed from stall to stall, from corridor to corridor. One man saw him in such a spot at such a time, and sends back word to that effect; another saw him later elsewhere. And so from point to point the initiated catch a hint, and, quickly as they may go, the verbal telegraph goes quicker, so that in a few moments the person wanted learns that he is asked for, and turns to meet his pursuer.—*All the Year Round.*

Wild-Eyed Editors.

There has been in existence in England for many years a periodical called the *New Moon*, the contributors of which are inmates of lunatic asylums. As a rule the articles display marked ability, and no one would suppose that the writers were suffering from mental aberration. On one occasion the editor of the *New Moon* received complaints from several subscribers that the contents of the journal, although well enough in their way, were lacking in distinctive flavor, and did not betray their origin; so in the next number he gave free play to his refractory contributors. There appeared astounding political revelations; a paper on evolution, with woodcut illustrations of the shape of the human soul at different ages; the designs of a machine to facilitate bodily ascension into heaven in the manner of Elijah; and the first canto of an epic which, when not utterly incoherent, was anticipatory of "Alice in Wonderland." One number of this character was sufficient. The discontented subscribers expressed themselves satisfied and begged that they might have no more Bedlam broke loose in prose and verse.

The man who has the most confidential approach to the czar is the editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, Mr. Kutkow. The czar knows that when he wants to find a reliable man he must look among us fellows!—*Detroit Post.*

Having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in my family for the last three years, I find it is the best preparation I have ever used for Coughs and Colds, giving almost immediate relief.
B. WALKER,
Gen'l Com. Merchant, 118 Light st., Balto., Md.

SIX DAYS ON A RAFT.

A Young Seaman Picked up in Mid-Ocean—One Biscuit and a Little Mildew All His Food.

When thirteen men, rescued from the lost Bermuda steamer Bahama, arrived in New York they reported that twenty others had been drowned. Seventeen men were in a boat that swamped. Two of these swam back to the sinking steamer. Three men had refused to quit the steamer in the two heavily loaded boats. They were Felix Clistre, the second cook; Gaudoise Baker, a porter; and Napoleon Mathurin, a seaman, called Paul for short.

Six days after the steamer had foundered, Theodore Neat, lookout on the brig Pearl, Captain Brightman, saw a man on a raft waving a signal. It was 8 in the morning, and the raft lay right ahead. The Pearl bore down, lowered a boat, and took the man off. He was Paul, the able seaman who had stuck to the Bahama. He had been six days and six nights alone on the raft, and had lived that time on one cracker and one drink of water. He is a tall French Canadian from St. Thomas near Quebec, where his family live and is twenty-one years old. He was brought by the Pearl to New York.

"I belonged to the watch of Second Mate Ross," he said to a reporter, "and was below when the Bahama's bulwarks and two boats were carried away. I helped to get the captain's boat out, and so many got into her that I didn't go. When Mate Ross launched the second boat he told me to get in. But it was only a thirteen-foot boat, and there were already thirteen in it, and I knew if I got in the other two men who were still on the Bahama would get in, and then the boat would swamp. So I stayed behind and saw the boat disappear. It was cloudy, and the moonlight was dim. I saw the captain's boat upset. Charles Smith, a sailor, and Charley, a fireman, swam back, and we hauled them aboard. They were weak and sick, and lay down on the deck. I had a little hatchet, and I ran forward and tried to cut away a ladder to make a raft. The stern began to sink, and then the whole vessel sank. There was a tremendous explosion that stunned me. I suppose it was the air in the compartments blowing out. The suction pulled me down very deep. When I did come up I found a small spar, and got on it. The sea washed me off several times. The spar struck against a hatch three by four feet. Baker was sitting on the hatch. I got on with him. He said it was not big enough for two, and I told him we must do our best with it. A few moments later he was washed off. I heard him hollering and I shouted, 'Are you alive?' He answered, 'Yes,' but I saw no more of him. At daybreak I saw fifteen feet away a large piece of the forecastle head fifteen feet long, nine feet across at one end, and five at the other. I swam to it. It was upside down, with the cross beams uppermost. Over these were nailed planks that had been the ceiling on the ice house. Under the planks was a good deal of sawdust. I pulled on board two doors that were floating near some large sticks. Then I lay down, for I was dead tired. After a time I got up and saw a vessel. She was so near that I could see the men on deck. I tied my jumper to a stick and waved it, but they did not see me. I found three sea biscuits in the water, and picked them up. I fixed the doors against the beams so that they were some protection against the waves, and they made enough sail to carry me out of the wreckage. At 9 o'clock in the morning the sun broke through the clouds and the weather became warm. I was too lonesome to sleep that night.

"The next morning, Sunday, the wind rose and raised the sea. Sometimes the waves carried me clean across the raft, but never entirely off. But I lost two of my biscuits. I was very hungry and I ate the other. In the afternoon I tried to signal a barkentine, three or four miles away, but she did not see me. At night I tried to sleep, sitting back against the doors, but the waves doused me and woke me every two minutes.

"Monday morning there was a heavy chop sea. The sun did not come out all day. I was getting weak. At noon I saw a sail to leeward, but she was out far away, and I did not try to signal her. Sharks six to ten feet long rubbed their noses against the raft and turned over on their backs. I hit them with my sticks and fended them off, but they kept coming back. Then I saw a big turtle floating, and I thought if I could catch him he would be good eating. I took one of the doors and pushed it under him, and then I tried to pull him up on deck, but he was too heavy. I sang to keep myself company. It was a Canadian song. The wind died away at sundown, and at night the stars came out. Toward morning I slept a little.

"On Tuesday morning the weather was clear and the sun came up very red. I felt cold and thirsty, but was no longer hungry. I saw a sail far off, and did not signal it. The sharks were around all day. That night the sea was so rough that I could not sleep.

"On Wednesday morning the sun came up finely and the water was clear. At 9 o'clock a little rain fell. I tried to catch some in my oilskin coat, but could not. I scraped some mildew from the boards and tried to eat it. It tasted very bad and was salt. My throat was very dry and I dipped up big handfuls of salt water and swallowed it without tasting it. I know that was wrong, but I think I was a little out of my head. The water made my mouth and throat sore and my tongue so thick that I could not speak. Toward evening I saw a bark, but so far away that I did not signal her. At midnight a fog settled and it rained heavily a few minutes. I made a bag of my coat and caught enough water to have a good drink. The rain killed the wind, and I managed to sleep two hours.

"When I woke up on the morning of Thursday, the sixth day, I was cold from the drenching I had had. I slept again half an hour, and when I woke again I saw the Pearl away off heading straight for me. I was very sleepy. I lay down and went to sleep again. When I woke the Pearl was only a mile away, and I signaled with my jumper on a pole, and I was very glad when I saw that they had seen me.

"I went up the ship's ladder myself and ran for water. I drank a large panful, and then the steward stopped me. He gave me hot coffee, and I drank two quarts of that. The captain gave me dry clothes, and tried to eat a little beef and bread, but I could not swallow it. I did not feel hungry. I could not sleep. I drank some more coffee, ate four oranges, and after that a full dinner. Then I went to sleep for two hours. The next day felt stiff and sore, but I grew eadily better, and was soon able to w k with the crew. I was picked up about twenty-five miles from the place of the wreck."

The First Total Abstinence Society.

A correspondent writes to the *Scottish-American Journal*: In your editorial on "Temperance and Its Progress" in the *Journal*, it is stated that the Paisley *Gazette* maintains that to the Paisley bodies belongs the high honor of instituting the first total abstinence society in Great Britain, because "there, on January 14, 1832, was founded the Paisley Youth's Society for Promoting Temperance on the Principle of Total Abstinence, etc., etc." Allow me to say that that high honor does not belong to Paisley, but to another and more ancient town lying a little further east. It was in Dunfermline that the total abstinence movement first had an existence and a name, for there, on February 15, 1830, a temperance society was instituted, and in September of the same year "The Dunfermline Total Abstinence Society" was founded by Mr. John Davie and other friends of the teetotal cause. In 1880 fifty years had elapsed since the formation of the society, and if no jubilee was held to celebrate the event, I presume it was because this is only one of many claims to distinction which Dunfermline has among the historical cities of the land.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

A FIRE in the Kings county (N. Y.) insane asylum at Flatbush, Long Island, resulted in the burning to death of two patients, the death of another through heart disease brought on by fright, and a pecuniary loss of about $30,000.

DURING the recent thunderstorm in New York and vicinity a number of cartridges used for blasting purposes at Union Hill, N. J., were struck by lightning. The terrific explosion which followed hurled tons of rock in every direction and seriously injured six laborers.

HENRY BOLGER, an employe in a rolling mill at Pittsburg, Pa., was examining an electric machine, when he carelessly placed one of his hands on the wire, receiving the full force of the current. It killed him instantly, a livid mark round his throat and a long furrow running from his thigh to his ankle showing the course of the current.

WHILE several young men were celebrating a local Democratic victory at Lancaster, Pa. by firing a cannon, it exploded, instantly killing one man and fatally wounding another.

THE coroner's jury in the Chester (Pa.) explosion found "Professor" Jackson, manufacturer of fireworks, and Van Horn, an employe, responsible for the accident. Both were arrested.

HIRAM WATKINS and William Arnold and a lot of mules were blown into fragments in a Scranton (Pa.) shaft by the explosion of 100 pounds of powder.

A PARTY of 326 Jewish refugees from Russian persecution reached Philadelphia on the steamship Illinois.

DECISIONS aggregating over $28,000 in favor of the government were rendered at Philadelphia against two bondsmen of star route contractors.

WILLIAM LEET, a lad twelve years old, employed in a needle factory at Newark, N. J., was engaged in passing wire for needles through a set of rollers, when it broke, coiled around his body, and literally cut him in two.

JOHN NOPPLE, of Philadelphia, aged thirty-one, stabbed himself to death with a pair of scissors.

Two married men were instantly killed at an iron ore mine near Reading, Pa., by loosened ore and earth falling upon them.

THE seventy-fifth birthday of Longfellow, the poet, was celebrated with appropriate exercises at Cambridge, Mass., Portland, Me., and other places.

MRS. DANIEL WEBSTER, second wife of the statesman, died a few days ago at New Rochelle, N. Y., aged eighty-four years.

A FIRE at New Haven, Conn., destroyed the large dry goods store of Edward Malley & Co., doing damage estimated at $175,000.

AN underground telegraph company has been established in New York city, with a capital of $200,000.

South and West.

J. W. NORRIS, postmaster at Rice, Texas, and a leading merchant there, has been assassinated.

PROMINENT ex-Confederate residents of Cincinnati have sent a committee to Mrs. Garfield at Cleveland and presented her with a memorial tribute to the late President Garfield, in the form of eulogistic and sympathetic resolutions engrossed on parchment and framed in varicolored Tennessee marble, highly polished, and cut from a single block about two feet square, with the United States coat of arms in Mexican onyx inlaid at each corner.

LAST year 6,352 firms were doing business in Mississippi. There were 153 failures, with liabilities amounting to $1,942,129.

NINETY thousand persons—most of them colored—need help on account of the floods in the Mississippi valley.

ELEVEN men were injured, four of them with fatal result, by the bursting of one of the boilers in a mill at South St. Louis. On the same day, at Carlisle, Ohio, five men were instantly killed and a sixth man was fatally mangled by the explosion of a boiler attached to a sawmill.

JOHN MAJOR HICKS (colored) was hanged at Covington, Ky., for murdering Henry Williams, a young mechanic. Having had the smallpox, Hicks was respited from January 27. On the same day, at Pine Bluff, Ark., Whitman Brown (also colored), was hanged for murdering a young man named Yonley.

THE prisoners at Lagrange, Texas, made an attempt to break jail. One of them was successful and another was killed by a deputy sheriff.

THE Utah legislature has adopted a memorial to Congress protesting against the proposed anti-Mormon legislation.

A FIRE at Beauregard, Miss., destroyed ten business houses.

THE Right Rev. Patrick Nieson Lynch, Roman Catholic bishop of Charleston, S. C., died at that city the other morning, aged sixty-five years.

PUBLIC feeling was so strong against the officers of two banks which recently suspended at Macon, Mo., that threats of lynching were freely indulged in.

THE steamer Bertie Claiborne was burned to the waters' edge at Whiting Lake Landing, La., and one colored man and three children were drowned.

FIRE at Maxeys, Ga., a railroad station consisting of six stores and a number of other buildings, destroyed the entire place, with the exception of one store.

A FAMILY consisting of husband, wife and five children was buried under forty tons of snow by a snow-slide in Colorado and smothered to death.

MENKEN BROTHERS, wholesale dry goods house of Memphis, Tenn., have failed for $500,000.

A LARGE part of Gallatin county, Ill., has been inundated on account of heavy rains, and hundreds of persons have been driven from their homes.

AT a mass meeting held at Salt Lake City under the auspices of an association of ladies, strong anti-polygamy resolutions were adopted.

J. W. NUCKOLS, a prominent physician of Springfield, Tenn., was shot and killed on the street by S. B. Hopkins, his brother-in-law.

MISS EMMA NUMBERS, a young school-teacher, was found dead on the floor of her school-house near Salem, Ind. Her neck was pinned to the floor with a large dirk knife, her tongue was torn out, her arm cut off, and she had been otherwise brutally maltreated. She was a pretty girl of eighteen, the daughter of a leading merchant of Decatur.

From Washington.

THE House naval committee has agreed upon a bill for the reconstruction of the navy.

REPORTS received in Washington show that anti-polygamy meetings continue to be held in various parts of the country.

COLONEL RUFUS INGALLS was nominated by the President to be quartermaster-general of the army.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the amounts allowed by the House committee to audit the expenses of the sickness and burial of President Garfield to the attending surgeons are as follows: To Dr. Bliss, $25,000; to Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, $15,000 each; to Drs. Reyburn and Boynton, $10,000 each; to Mrs. Dr. Edson, $5,000. Mr. Crumps, the steward, is allowed $3,000, and the other employes of the executive mansion two months' extra pay. The committee recommends the appointment of Surgeon-General Barnes to the rank of major-general and his retirement at that grade, and the promotion of Dr. Woodward to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The committee has also agreed to grant to Mrs. Garfield the remainder of her husband's salary for the current year. Messrs. Springer and Blackburn will submit a minority report, opposing most of the items allowed.

THE surprise of this session of Congress has been the President's nomination of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling to succeed Ward Hunt, retired, as associate justice of the United States supreme court. With Mr. Conkling's name that of ex-Senator Sargent, of California, was also sent to the Senate as United States minister to Germany. On the day of the nominations the Senate, in executive session, took them up and referred Mr. Conkling's nomination to the judiciary committee, and that of Mr. Sargent to the committee on foreign relations. Senators Hoar and Ingalls are understood to have spoken against confirming the nomination of the ex-Senator from New York.

THE House committee on invalid pensions has received a petition asking that Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of President Polk, be put on the pension rolls. It sets forth that she is in very needy circumstances.

THE House committee on elections decided to report to the House that neither of the Utah claimants is entitled to the seat, and that the same is vacant.

THE Washington grand jury has made twenty presentments for perjury and conspiracy in the star route straw bond cases.

THE President has signed the joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the relief of destitute persons in the district overflowed by the Mississippi river.

THE government has sent 100,000 rations for the use of the persons made destitute by the floods in Mississippi and Arkansas.

THE hands employed upon the train which conveyed the late President Garfield from Washington to Long Branch have been presented by the New Jersey Representatives with silver medals.

THE Senate judiciary committee recommended the confirmation of Mr. Conkling's nomination for associate supreme court justice.

THE President has approved the bill making a new apportionment of the members of the House.

Foreign News.

MICHAEL DAVITT, who is serving a term of penal servitude for "treason-felony," has been elected a member of parliament for Meath, Ireland. The dispatch says that as Davitt is completing a term of penal servitude for a felony at law the election is invalid.

IN the British house of commons, during a discussion on the question of his admission as a member, Mr. Bradlaugh stepped to the table, and, taking a New Testament from his pocket, took the oath and then claimed his seat. He was ordered to withdraw by the speaker, and did so, saying that he would obey but would claim his seat. On the following day Mr. Bradlaugh passed the bar of the house and took a seat, whereupon Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be expelled. Mr. Gladstone supported this motion, and it was carried by a vote of 291 to 83. Mr. Bradlaugh then left the house, but will be a candidate for re-election.

NILSSON'S husband, who became deranged during the recent panic in Paris, has died.

THE Russian government is reported to be taking active measures to stop the attacks on Jews.

AT Rome two persons were killed and thirteen others injured by riderless horses during the carnival race on the Corso.

A FORMIDABLE revolt against Egypt has been begun in the Soudan, the Sheik Mohammed Ahmed defeating the Egyptian troops and killing the governor of Fashoda.

LIEUTENANT HARBER and Master Scheutze, the American officers sent to assist in the search for the missing members of the crew of the Jeannette, have arrived in St. Petersburg.

A FARMER'S son was taken from his bed at night near Ballyhaunis, Ireland, and shot.

FOUR tribes on the frontier of Tripoli have revolted and burned Hammah.

JAMES RHODES & Co., timber merchants, of Bradford and West Hartlepool, England, have failed for $600,000.

THE Russian steamer Vesta, with all on board, has been lost in the Black sea.

AN international electrical exhibition has been opened in London.

MORE than 150 persons have been killed by an explosion in a coal mine in Lesben, Austria.

AN earthquake shock lasting several seconds caused consternation at Murray Bay, Quebec.

ONE thousand Herzegovinian insurgents met the Austrian troops and were defeated after nine hours' fighting.

MANY cases of sickness and death are constantly occurring among the force employed on De Lesseps' Panama canal.

A MAN named Bailey, who gave information which lead to the recent discovery of a concealed armory, was found shot dead in the street in Dublin.

EIGHT persons have been indicted at Vienna for criminal negligence in connection with the fatal burning of the Ring theater. Among the accused are the chief commissary of the police, the ex-burgomaster of Vienna and the manager of the theater. The trial will begin May 2, and 226 witnesses have been summoned.

THIRTY-FOUR farms, being the whole of Dursey island, in Munster, have been sold for nonpayment of rent by the tenants. The land league proposes to build houses and support the tenants.

IN elections held in France to fill two vacancies in the senate and two in the chamber of deputies, Republicans were successful in all but one case.

THREE hundred Italian emigrants who arrived recently at the city of Mexico, were suffering from a malignant disease, of which twenty others died on the passage.

THE Egyptian government has taken steps to suppress the slave trade in Soudan.

IN skirmishes with the insurgents in Herzegovina the Austrians lost 116 killed and wounded, including ten officers.

A TRIAL of twenty-one Nihilists in Russia resulted in ten of the prisoners, including three women, being sentenced to death. The rest of the prisoners were sentenced to hard labor in the mines of Siberia for terms varying from fifteen years to life.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Lapham presented a resolution of the New York legislature upon the necessity for a tax in the form of head money for the inspection of hundreds of thousands of emigrants landing from foreign ports in New York harbor, and urging upon the Senators and Representatives from New York to favor a law to protect the State from the care and expense which belong to the unwise importation of persons who in many cases are paupers, criminals, lunatics or too much affected with diseases and permanent physical and intellectual disability to secure their own support....The House apportionment bill was passed.

The bill placing General Grant on the retired list of the army, with pay accordingly, was passed by a vote of 35 yeas to 17 nays....A joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in the Mississippi valley was passed without debate.

In a resolution offered by Mr. Bayard the committee on foreign relations was authorized to make inquiries in regard to facts brought out in the Chili-Peru correspondence....The immediate deficiency bill was passed with a number of amendments, most of which inserted additional appropriations. Among the added items were one of $60,000 for expenses of the Garfield and Burnside funerals, and one of $10,000 for the repair and purchase of instruments to observe the transit of Venus, and one increasing the item for additional clerk hire in postoffices from $75,000 to $150,000.

Mr. Windom, from the committee on foreign relations, reported resolutions in regard to the questions growing out of the Chili-Peru diplomatic correspondence....The postoffice appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations....The House resolution tendering thanks to the Hon. James G. Blaine for the appropriate address delivered by him at the Garfield memorial exercises was, on motion of Mr. Sherman, taken from the President's table and concurred in....After being amended the post route bill was passed.

House.

On motion of Mr. King the Senate joint resolution appropriating $100,000 to enable the secretary of war to issue rations for the relief of destitute persons in the district overflowed by the Mississippi river, was taken from the speaker's table and passed.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Kasson as a substitute to one proposed by Mr. Belmont, was adopted: WHEREAS, It is alleged in connection with the Chili-Peruvian correspondence recently and officially published on the call of the two Houses of Congress that one or more ministers plenipotentiary of the United States were either personally interested or improperly connected with a business transaction in which the intervention of this government was requested or expected; and WHEREAS, It is alleged that certain papers in relation to the same subject have been improperly lost or removed from the files of the state department, therefore be it *Resolved*, That the committee on foreign affairs be instructed to inquire into said allegations, and ascertain the facts relating thereto, and report the same, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, and they shall have power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a select committee to whom all petitions, bills and resolutions respecting woman suffrage shall be referred....Bills were reported to authorize the coinage of silver coin on the metric system, to provide for ocean mail service, for the retirement of trade dollars, and to establish the Territory of North Dakota....The postoffice appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Calkins, chairman of the committee on elections, submitted the report of that committee on the Utah contested seat case of Campbell agt. Cannon, accompanied by a resolution declaring neither the contestant nor contestee is entitled to a seat on the floor. He also submitted a minority report declaring Mr. Campbell entitled to the seat; while Mr. Moulton submitted a further resolution, signed by Messrs. Atherton, Davis, Moulton and Jones, declaring that Mr. Cannon was duly elected a delegate to Congress. The reports were laid on the table for future action.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland (population 43,000), has fifteen papers and periodicals, four of them dailies, in the Swedish language, and seven journals, one daily, in the Finnish language.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Uprising of Rivers in the South and West and Immense Damage Caused.

The following one-day's dispatches from various points in the South and West will convey a vivid idea of the widespread destruction caused by the recent heavy rains and floods:

From St. Louis: The river has risen over five feet since last evening, and is now 27½ feet high, a total rise since Sunday of about 17 feet. The only train from Chicago this morning arrived over the Vandalia road, and the only eastern train came in by the same line. The incoming trains on all the other roads were either abandoned or have been indefinitely delayed. At St. Charles, on the Missouri Pacific, there are several landslides within fifty miles of the city, and considerable of the track is overflowed. The rise in the river here is said to be unprecedented. No such amount of water was ever known to come down so suddenly. The rainfall amounted to within 17-100 of an inch of as much as the average fall for the entire winter for the past eleven years. The telegraph lines west of here are still prostrated.

From Lawrenceburg, Ind.: This city is entirely surrounded by water. All communication with neighboring towns and cities is cut off, except by way of water. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad track has been washed out for nearly a quarter of a mile between here and the Miami river. Several hundred people, driven from their homes, have flocked to the court-house for shelter.

From Cincinnati: The Ohio river is now higher than it has been since the great flood of 1874. At 11:30 o'clock this morning it was fifty-eight feet six inches, and rising half an inch an hour. High winds prevailed this morning, and colder weather, with light snow. This will check the rise, though not immediately. The track of the Cincinnati and Baltimore road has been abandoned, owing to injury to the Gest street bridge. All freight business is practically suspended. The wind this morning blew down many of the telegraph lines. All of the coal yards are submerged, and are obliged to suspend business.

From Marietta, Ohio: The river is rising rapidly. The lower part of the town is flooded, and it is feared the principal business streets will be under water before many hours.

From Chicago: Dispatches from Rock Island say that a part of the great government bridge there, a solid stone and iron structure, was blown down last night. Advices from Vandalia say the Okaw river has overflowed its banks, and the bottom lands, comprising an area of some three or four square miles, is one vast sheet of water. A large amount of live stock and immense quantities of lumber have been swept away. At Carlinville, Ill, it has rained for forty-eight hours. All the trains have been abandoned. Bridges and houses have been swept away, and great damage has been done to farms.

From Louisville, Ky.: The Ohio river at this point is higher than it has been since 1847. It resembles a great lake here now, the entire territory covering the falls being submerged, making a three-mile width of water. The wind has been blowing a terrific gale all day, and navigation is entirely suspended. The flood has submerged all the upper and lower part of Louisville on the river front. All the large manufacturing establishments and the distilleries have been compelled to stop work. In the direct front of the city from Second to Tenth street the water has reached the second stories of the business and dwelling houses. Hundreds of families have been forced to abandon their houses and in many cases leave their furniture behind. A dozen frame houses are being tossed around on the water to-night by the wind. Skiffs and small flatboats have been all day removing families to places of safety. Several brick houses have caved in, and on Fourth street, 100 feet from Main, this evening one of them injured several persons in its fall. The river is now on a stand, and it is hoped it will be falling by morning. The reports from below are distressing. All of the bottom lands are submerged, miles of fencing and hundreds of houses have floated away, and crops are ruined. Dispatches say that all that part of Crittenden and other counties in Arkansas lying on the river is covered with water and that its cotton crop is destroyed. In New Albany the water has reached the business part of the town. Depauw's glass works has shut down, and the water will do it great damage. The extensive ship yards at Jeffersonville are also submerged, and to-night all trains are from three to twenty hours' late.

From Jackson, Miss.: At a meeting of the senators and representatives from the river district held this evening in the office of Governor Lowry active measures were taken for the relief of the sufferers from the flood. The legislature will be requested to make appropriations. The governor was requested to solicit the aid of the chambers of commerce of New Orleans, Memphis and St. Louis in relieving the sufferers, and to call for government aid through the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

From Memphis, Tenn.: At many points between Memphis and Vicksburg the river is twelve inches higher than was ever known before. This is accounted for by the fact that the Mississippi river has overflowed its banks above Osceola, Ark., ninety miles up the river, and a large volume of water pours through that country into the headquarters of St. Francis river, and again finds its way back into the main stream fifteen miles above Helena, Ark., where the St. Francis river empties into the Mississippi. Every plantation between Memphis and Friar's Point, Miss., is submerged, and the water extends back from either shore fifteen miles. The planters are enduring great hardship from the loss of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep by drowning. In nearly all the overflowed sections stock is suffering. What were saved are kept huddled together on hastily-built platforms.

From Helena, Ark.: The disaster caused by the break in the levee at Williamson's place has prevented communication with the outside world to a considerable extent. The Iron Mountain railroad track was submerged and the telegraph lines were broken last Thursday night. The levee has been temporary rebuilt. The entire lower portion of the city and the main street at the corner of Market and Ferry streets are under water, and the only communication with West Helena is by means of skiffs. The prospect is very gloomy, as the mills and foundries and other industrial establishments are closed. Many workmen and laborers have been thrown out of employment. The water is still rising. The officers of every boat arriving at this port from above or below bring news of widespread devastation everywhere. In the bottoms contiguous to the Mississippi river thousands of horses, mules and cattle have been drowned, miles of fences swept away, houses destroyed, and corn cribs floated off with their contents, in many instances leaving the people without actual necessaries. A sad accident occurred on Monday on the Tyronza, a small bayou emptying into the St. Francis river about twenty miles above Madison, Ark. The high water had overflowed the lands belonging to a Mr. Jamison, and while removing his wife and six children to a place of safety on the high lands the dug-out capsized, and all of the children were drowned. Two of them were grown young ladies, and the four others were aged from six to fourteen years. Mr. Jamison saved his wife, but could render no assistance to his drowning children.

A Memphis dispatch gives the following graphic account of the disastrous effects of the floods along the Mississippi:

It would require an artist's pen to picture the grandeur of the Mississippi as, at its present floodtide, it sweeps with a mighty power down to the gulf, while its relentless current everywhere carries upon its bosom the evidence of its destructive powers. From Cairo, Ill., to Vicksburg, Miss., there is scarcely anything to be seen but a dreary watery waste, extending in many localities fifteen miles into the interior from either bank. The damage that has been done to farming interests by the great overflow cannot now be estimated. Thousands of cattle and other stock have been drowned and hundreds are now daily dying of starvation. The inhabitants of the bottom lands have been driven from their homes and are now existing as best they may on ridges where hastily built huts afford them shelter and where they would soon starve were not food provided. Never before within the history of the country was there so much suffering experienced by the people of the Mississippi valley as now, and, what with the rising waters and the incessant rains, the disasters of the future cannot be foretold.

Breaks have also occurred in the levees near Belmont, Mo., and between Belmont and Osceola, Ark. Through this vast area of country the waters are pouring in mighty volumes into the head waters of the St. Francis river, overflowing the entire St. Francis river valley to a depth of fourteen inches deeper than was ever before known. This large body of water again finds its way back into the main channel just above Helena, Ark., and has caused the greatest disaster to the people below, from Council Bend, Ark., forty miles south of Memphis, to Friar's Point, Miss. The river is a foot higher than it was at the great flood of 1862, and is still rising at the rate of two inches a day. Levees that have withstood all the high waters that have occurred within the past twenty years have been broken, and dwellings that were built above the high water mark of previous years have been flooded to the depth of a foot or more. At Arkansas City the water has invaded every dwelling. Half of Helena, Ark., is under water, and the greatest fears are entertained that the levee which protects the front of the city will break.

The condition of those whose lands have been inundated is best described in the following appeal, which was forwarded on their behalf to-day: "Our country is in a deplorable condition. Many of our people are now without anything to eat except the drowned stock, and unless aid comes in the way of provisions many will perish from hunger. The stock, hogs and cattle are drowning day after day as they are driven from danger to death. The levees continue to break and the waters rise, driving people from their floating houses, barely escaping with their lives."

Another account says: "Our stock are on the levee starving to death. They are dying day by day, and many people cannot get out of their house, and without assistance from some source many are bound to starve. Hundreds of negroes, who have been driven from their homes in Crittenden and Phillips counties, Ark., have arrived here and are utterly destitute. There are many yet within the inundated region who are cooped up in their cabins, unable to get away from lack of means of conveyance. In many dwellings mules have been taken in and occupy the porches and hallways, while the owners sleep within the rooms. Negroes are living in gin lofts, on rafts and on platforms."

The inevitable result of this great submersion must be a delay in planting and a material decrease in acreage. The prospects to the merchant and planter throughout the valley are gloomy, and the outlook for a cessation of the present suffering is anything but hopeful.

Blaine on Garfield.

The memorial services ordered by Congress commemorating the life and public services of the late President Garfield were held in the hall of the House of Representatives. Prior to 10 o'clock A. M. admission to the capitol was refused to all save members of the two Houses of Congress and their employes, but at that hour the doors were thrown open to persons fortunate enough to hold tickets to the memorial services to the late President Garfield, and before half an hour had passed the galleries of the House were filled to their utmost capacity. The large majority of the spectators were ladies, who, out of respect to the occasion, had for the most part discarded bright colors, and a somber black was the prevailing hue of their costumes. There were no signs of mourning in the hall. The full-length portrait of the late President was hung just back of the chairs of the presiding officers, being itself undraped.

The three front rows of desks in the chamber had been removed and their places occupied by a large number of chairs to accommodate the invited guests. The Representatives were early in attendance, all being arrayed in black, and a few appearing in full evening dress. In the lobby, back of the speaker's desk, the marine band was stationed, and from 10 o'clock until noon it whiled away the tedium of the passing hours by bursts of solemn music.

At 11:30 A. M. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard and Meigs, and Admirals Ammen, Rogers and Rodgers entered at the north door of the chamber and were assigned to seats to the left of the speaker's desk, and a few moments later the members of the diplomatic corps in full regalia were ushered in, headed by the Hawaiian minister, as dean of the corps. Their brilliant costume only served to throw into stronger relief the dark attire of the members of Congress who sat immediately behind them. The supreme court of the district, headed by Marshal Henry, were the next arrivals. Dr. Bliss was also in attendance. Mrs. Blaine occupied a front seat in the gallery reserved for the friends of the President.

At precisely 12 o'clock the House was called to order by Speaker Keifer and prayer was offered by the chaplain of the House. The speaker then said: "This day has been dedicated by the action of the two houses of Congress to services in commemoration of the life and death of James Abram Garfield, late President of the United States. This house is now assembled and ready to perform its part."

The resolutions setting apart the day for the memorial services were next read by Clerk McPherson.

At 12:10 the Senate was announced, and all rose respectfully as the Senators, headed by the officers of that body, entered and took their assigned seats. They were followed by the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court, dressed in their robes of office. Again the assembled multitude arose as the President of the United States and his cabinet were announced. They were accompanied by Senator Sherman and Representative McKinley, chairman of the committee of arrangements. The President took the front seat on the right of the presiding officers' chair, next to that occupied by Cyrus W. Field.

At 12:30 the orator of the day, James G. Blaine, was announced, and his advent was the signal for a round of applause. The ceremonies were then opened by a short prayer by Chaplain F. D. Power, of the House, after which President Davis said: "This day is dedicated by Congress for memorial services on the late President of the United States, James A. Garfield. I present to you the Hon. James G. Blaine, who has been fitly chosen as the orator for this historical occasion."

Mr. Blaine then rose and standing at the clerk's desk, immediately in front of the two presiding officers, proceeded with impressiveness of manner and clearness of tone to deliver his eulogy from manuscript. The eulogy was concluded at 1.50 P. M., having taken just an hour and a half in it delivery. As Mr. Blaine gave utterance to the last solemn words, the spectators broke into a storm of applause, which was not hushed for some moments. Mr. Blaine began his oration by giving a sketch of Garfield's ancestry; then adverted to the struggles of his early life; then to his career as a soldier, making special reference to his honors won at Chicamauga; then told how he left the army for Congress; sketched his career as a legislator, alluding to his skill in debate, and comparing him with other great political leaders, saying he "perhaps more nearly resembled Mr. Seward in his supreme faith in the all-conquering power of a principle;" next the orator spoke of the dead President's nomination and of his candidacy and election; then referring to his life as President the orator made mention of his assiduous and conscientious discharge of his duties while in the presidential chair, and of his ambition for the success of his administration; after speaking of the political events which disturbed the dead President's serenity, the orator referred to his religious views, saying: "The religious element in Garfield's character was deep and earnest." Finally, after paying a tribute to Garfield's liberality, charity and tolerance, Mr. Blaine concluded as follows:

"Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause in the very frenzy of wantonness and wickedness, by the red hand of murder, he was thrust from the full tide of this world's interest, from its hopes, its aspirations, its victories, into the visible presence of death—and he did not quail. Not alone for the one short moment in which, stunned and dazed, he could give up life, hardly aware of its relinquishment, but through days of deadly languor, through weeks of agony, that was not less agony because silently borne, with clear sight and calm courage, he looked into his open grave. What blight and ruin met his anguished eyes, whose lips may tell—what brilliant, broken plans! what baffled high ambitions! what sundering of strong, warm, manhood's friendships! what bitter rending of sweet household ties! Behind him a proud, expectant nation a great host of sustaining friends, a cherished and happy mother, wearing the full, rich honors of her early toil and tears; the wife of his youth, whose whole life lay in his; the little boys, not yet emerged from childhood's day of frolic; the fair, young daughter; the sturdy sons, just springing into closest companionship, claiming every day and every day rewarding a father's love and care; and in his heart the eager, rejoicing power to meet all demand. Before him desolation and great darkness! And his soul was not shaken. His countrymen were thrilled with instant, profound and universal sympathy. Masterful in his mortal weakness, he became the center of a nation's love, enshrined in the prayers of a world. But all the love and all the sympathy could not share with him his suffering. He trod the wine-press alone. With unfaltering front he faced death. With unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above the demoniac hiss of the assassin's bullet he heard the voice of God. With simple resignation he bowed to the Divine decree. As the end drew near his early craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or to die, as God should will, within sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face, tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders; on its far sails, whitening in the morning light; on its restless waves, rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a further shore, and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning."

After the oration benediction was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bullock, chaplain of the Senate. The marine band played the Garfield dead march as the invited guests filed out of the chamber in the same order in which they had entered it.

At the exhibition of the Women's Silk Culture Association in Philadelphia, Mrs. Rebecca Taylor received the first prize of $200 for the best cocoons, which counted 157 to the quarter pound and yielded 1⅛ ounces of silk and 2¼ ounces of waste. Mrs. Taylor lives at Kennett Square, Delaware county, Pa., and is the mother of the late Bayard Taylor.

Rather Enthusiastic.

The Wilmington (Del) Daily Republican lately contained the following item of popular interest: Dr. J. F. Speck, who is connected with the Wilmington Every Evening, speaks rather enthusiastically of St. Jacobs Oil. Dr. Speck states that he uses the oil in his family as a household remedy, a sort of universal panacea for all aches and pains, and has always found it to act most happily. His attention was called to it by the many testimonials in its favor, and he one day used it upon himself for sore throat. Two applications were sufficient to effect a cure. He also used it on his little girl for sore throat with gratifying success. The same child had scarlet fever this winter which left the tendons of one leg much contracted. The little prattler couldn't walk without assistance and suffered much inconvenience and pain. Several applications of St Jacobs Oil restored her limb to its normal condition, and she has not experienced any trouble since. Dr. Speck states that he has also seen the Oil act charmingly in toothache. He thinks St. Jacobs Oil is a sterling remedy, and does not hesitate to recommend it for rheumatism, etc.

In cold water frogs will breathe entirely by the skin, and cannot be killed by immersion as long as they are provided with food.

The Nebraska City (Neb) Press says: St. Jacobs Oil strikes heavy blows for good all around, and its virtues for rheumatic pains are landed upon every hand. Try it, all ye who suffer.

A San Francisco journalist claims to have written a column a day for the past eighteen years.

Queer Ideas of Curative Oils.

Some people still hold to curious old superstitions concerning the curative properties of the oils of certain animals; and to hear the druggists tell of the strange things called for by some of their customers is to be reminded of the vagaries indulged in by the aboriginal medicine man in his native wigwam. For instance, there are persons who pin great faith still to the virtues of rattlesnake oil, and who believe it is a specific for rheumatic afflictions. A traveling quack who announced that his cure-all was partly compounded of rattlesnake, reaped a big harvest of silver coin from crowds on the square not long ago. There is a frequent demand for pickerel oil, which is said to be a cure for deafness, and which is tried from the livers of pickerel. Mud-turtle oil is also frequently called for by people who have stiff joints. It has been but two or three years since all of these oils were staple articles in drug stores. Pickerel oil sold for fifty cents an ounce and turtle oil for $1 a pint. These oils are rarely found to-day, and probably from this very reason are accredited the more wonderful qualities by the oracles.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Nutmeg trees bear for 70 or 80 years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over 4,000 nutmegs on it every year.

A Queer Case of Selfishness.

To the Readers of the Brooklyn Eagle:

The facts contained in the following article are related by C. M. Farmer, Esq., 169 Third avenue, New York, who will impart the full particulars of the case, and the name of the party, to any one seeking the same. Deference to the wishes of the gentleman benefited induces us to withhold his name and advise the source of information as above.

In a neat frame cottage on a high elevation overlooking the East river and the islands in the stream below Hell Gate, dwell Mr. —— and his wife. Three years ago the husband was prostrated by rheumatic gout, which, in the course of a few weeks, invaded every vulnerable part of his body. His feet and hands became not only useless but most unsightly members, his fingers becoming so swollen, distorted and twisted that they looked like the tangled claws of a crab. Being the owner of his home, and having some money laid by from his former salary, earned while bookkeeper for a prominent commercial house, he sought relief from pain and utter helplessness from the best sources, and paid dearly for it. He obtained temporary relief from his pains, but no medical skill availed in straightening out his distorted limbs or enabling him to resume his former avocation. Thus he lay bedridden as the tedious months went by; meanwhile his stock of money was being rapidly exhausted, until only a small sum remained at his command. Among his kind and sympathetic neighbors, a few months ago, was one who came with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil in his pocket and urgently insisted that it should be tested. But such was Mr. ——'s obstinate objection to everything bearing the name or suspicion of a proprietary medicine that he positively refused its use, and for a week afterward he lay groaning in his bed while St. Jacob's Oil stood untouched on the wife's dressing table.

One night his sufferings were unusually severe, and after a long entreaty Mrs. —— was allowed to anoint her wretched husband thoroughly with the Oil. When he awoke in the morning from the first easy and peaceful sleep he had enjoyed for many months, he saw before him a new lease of life. Repeated applications of this wonderful remedy, night after night, for two weeks, restored the man to his normal condition of health, strength and activity, and to-day he is occupying a position of no little labor and responsibility, and at a fine salary in a prominent business house in the lower part of the city. Learning these facts from his wife when I called at the pleasant cottage home above mentioned, the writer made an appointment to meet him the next day.

"I am happy to learn," I said to him, "that you have recovered your health after a long and painful illness. Mrs. —— informed me that you owe your present happy condition to a proprietary medicine."

"Yes," he answered, cheerfully. "I call it a miraculous medicine. The world owes a debt of gratitude to the discoverer of St. Jacobs Oil, which, with all its wealth, it will never pay, because it will never fully appreciate the great virtues of this remarkable remedy. Look at me. Do I look like a man who for three years has been an invalid and a cripple?" "You look like the picture of health," I replied, "and while I congratulate you, I must request that you allow me, as a press reporter, to make your case known to the public for the benefit of those who have suffered like yourself." "Excuse me, sir," he returned, "but I would rather not." "Why, what objection can you have?" I asked somewhat puzzled. "Well, you see," he said, "I am peculiarly situated, and, while I have a sympathy for all who suffer, I would, for certain reasons, be jeopardizing my own interests by allowing my name to be published in this connection." "Very well," I said. "Your wish shall be observed. But don't you think you are a little selfish in this matter?" "Perhaps I am," he answered, "but St. Jacobs Oil has so many other testimonials from prominent men in its favor, that mine would be of little consequence."

Although the writer regretted this refusal to allow another name to be added to the long list of testimonials to the efficacy of the Great German Remedy, it was felt that perhaps the gentleman's reason for such refusal might outweigh in life's scale of economy what looks on its face as a queer case of selfishness.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

MINNESOTA thinks it gathered in 58,450 people from the outside world last year, 42,700 coming from foreign lands, 2,250 from Canada, and 13,500 from other States.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

THE Australian colonies are the richest in the world. Among their possessions are 80,000,000 sheep, and the total population is only 3,000,000 souls.

Consumption Cure.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—Death was hourly expected by myself and friends. My physicians pronounced my disease consumption, and said I must die. I began taking your "Discovery" and "Pellets." I have used nine bottles and am wonderfully relieved. I am now able to ride out.

ELIZABETH THORNTON, Montongo, Ark.

ACCORDING to Herr Richard Andree there are 6,139,000 Jews in the world. Five-sixths live in Europe.

The "Golden Bloom of Youth"

may be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for "female complaints." By druggists.

OUT of ninety convicts hanged in the United States in 1881 Arkansas heads the list with fifteen.

A Pastor's Enthusiasm.

WHIPPANY, N. J., July 2, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Mrs. Bardwell has been a long sufferer from chronic inflammation of the bladder, which yielded to no treatment until she began the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. We recommend the remedy at all times.

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A Sure Cure for Fits

Will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, on receipt of one dollar. Address J. Alonzo Greene, Indian Doctor, 816 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

We can insure any person having a bald head or troubled with dandruff, that CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will do all that is claimed for it. It will not stain the most delicate fabric and is delightfully perfumed.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Undigested Food

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distension in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like hartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fevers, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

IN 1881 the total catch of seals was nearly 500,000, and their estimated worth in European markets was $1,250,000.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

Edey's Carbolic Troches prevent all contagious diseases, such as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, and cure Coughs and Colds. Pleasant to the taste and a good disinfectant.

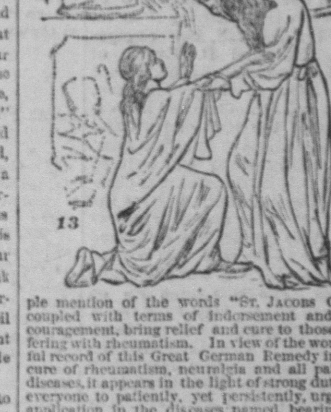
ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N.Y.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat live wt.	10	@ 12¾
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals	6¼	@ 9
Sheep	5½	@ 6½
Lambs	6½	@ 7¾
Hogs—Live	6¾	@ 7½
Dressed, city	8¼	@ 8¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 50	@ 8 00
Western, good to choice	5 60	@ 8 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red, new	1 34	@ 1 34½
No. 1 White, new	1 31	@ 1 31
Rye—State	92	@ 92
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@ 90
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	65	@ 69½
Southern Yellow	71½	@ 71½
Oats—White State	52	@ 56
Mixed Western	48	@ 49
Hay—Prime Timothy	90	@ 95
Straw—No. 1, Rye	80	@ 80
Hops—State, 1881	27	@ 28
Pork—Mess, new, for export	17 75	@ 18 00
Lard—City Steam	10 65	@ 10 65
Refined	10 95	@ 10 95
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@ 7½
Refined	8¼	@ 8¾
Butter—State Creamery	34	@ 40
Dairy	36	@ 40
Western Im. Creamery	32	@ 43
Factory	16	@ 35
Cheese—State Factory	9	@ 12¾
Skims	2	@ 7
Western	9	@ 12¾
Eggs—State and Penn	26½	@ 27
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	3 25	@ 3 25
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Extra	6 00	@ 6 25
Lambs—Western	5 50	@ 6 50
Sheep—Western	4 75	@ 5 50
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 75	@ 6 85
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 45	@ 1 45
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	68½	@ 69
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	48	@ 49
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@ 90
BOSTON.		
Beef—Extra plate and family	14 00	@ 15 00
Hogs—Live	7½	@ 8
Hogs—City Dressed	9	@ 9¼
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	14 00	@ 14 50
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	7 50	@ 9 00
Corn Mixed and Yellow	73½	@ 75
Oats—Extra White	51½	@ 56
Rye—State	97	@ 1 00
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	44½	@ 46
Unwashed " "	30	@ 31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	6 50	@ 7 12½
Sheep—Live weight	4	@ 6¼
Lambs	6	@ 7½
Hogs, Northern, d. w.	8¾	@ 8¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	6 00	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 32½	@ 1 32½
Rye—State	97	@ 97
Corn—State Yellow	69½	@ 69½
Oats—Mixed	46	@ 46
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	45	@ 45
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13½	@ 13½
Petroleum—Crude	6	@ 7
Refined	7¼	@ 7¼

A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed.

And by such a one's sympathizing advice and aid many a trouble has been lifted and burden lightened. Such a friendship is worth keeping, and when, from his experience, he advises and instructs, his opinions should be heeded. If kind words can never die, and good deeds are never lost, the inducement for always doing the good one can is still a great one. Many people imagine that they had better do nothing than do a little, forgetting that it is the detail that makes the aggregate—the drops that form the showers—the little kindnesses of life that make existence endurable. As, in the picture, the good old St. Jacob is extending relief to the suffering suppliant by offering a bottle of that wonderful remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, so all can do something of benefit for his fellow men in their times of trouble or sickness. In how many instances could the sim-



ple mention of the words "ST. JACOBS OIL," coupled with terms of indorsement and encouragement, bring relief and cure to those suffering with rheumatism. In view of the wonderful record of this Great German Remedy in the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful diseases, it appears in the light of strong duty for everyone to patiently, yet persistently, urge its application in the diseases named, bearing in mind that the highest good from man to man consists in that which tends to promote their peace, welfare and general health. Among others who have no hesitation in giving free expression to their opinion is Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has used the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, and endorses it highly. He writes about it as follows: "I am pleased to say that the use of ST. JACOBS OIL has benefited me greatly, and I have no hesitation to recommend it to all as an excellent curative."

NYNU—8

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Vegetine

WILL CURE CANCER.

PROOF! PROOF! PROOF!

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—About two years ago a cancer made its appearance on my face, left side of my nose. When I first noticed it, 'twas about the size of a pin-head (very small). It increased in size, and spread on my face until it became as large as a common cent. I tried all kinds of remedies, and advice from a physician. It was spreading and eating into my flesh very fast. I was very much alarmed. I went to see a physician who cured cancers; he did not give me much encouragement. It pained me very much; I suffered night and day. It would bleed at times very profusely. Everything was done that could be to try to cure the cancer. My brother had a cancer on his lip; he submitted to an operation, being well discouraged. I was one day in Mr. Woodberry's apothecary store, of this town. He gave me your pamphlet, containing many cures by the use of Vegetine. I found on page 19 where Vegetine had cured a cancer on a lady's nose. I then bought a bottle of your Vegetine, and it proved a great blessing to me; I could see good effects from it right away. After taking three bottles it stopped the spreading of the cancer about the edges; it checked the eating into my flesh. I could see it was gradually healing. I kept on taking Vegetine, the cancer slowly disappearing, until I had taken sixteen bottles and it completely cured it. It has left a large scar on one side of my nose; and I feel it my duty to recommend Vegetine to all like sufferers, as it is certainly a great "Blood Purifier." I am now sixty-three years of age, and Vegetine has greatly improved my general health. Yours most respectfully,

WM. F. CLEAVES,
34 Federal St., Beverly, Mass.

We, whose names are annexed, can testify to the above, as Mr. Cleaves is an old resident of this town.
C. WOODBERRY, Apoth'y, HERBERT S. SMITH, A. GLIDDEN, RICHARD PEDRICK, ANDREW L. EATON, GEO. S. MILLETT.

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PREPARED BY
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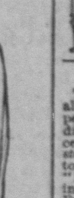
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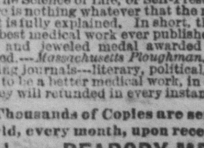
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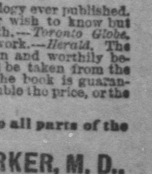
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